



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-147
Monday
1 August 1988

Daily Report

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'Text' of Hun Sen's 2d Day Bogor Speech

*BK3007105588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[“Full text” of PRK Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen's 26 July speech during the second phase of the informal meeting at the Presidential Palace in Bogor—recorded]

[Text] My respect to His Excellency Ali Alatas, dear prince, ladies and gentlemen: Thanks to the personal efforts of His Excellency Ali Alatas, the informal meeting has entered its 2d day. Though the parties concerned have not yet agreed on any specific point, it is nevertheless a progress that instead of confronting each other, we are now sitting in front of each other to exchange views and stances directly with each other. This is an encouragement to be continued and further promoted.

At present, the Cambodian problem has become a front-line issue in our region. Yet, we have not been able to find any solution to it while the conflict in Cambodia keeps dragging on and the Cambodian people continue to suffer almost endlessly.

What is the cause of the ongoing misery of the Cambodian people? My opinion is that this is because no one has dealt directly with the source of the Cambodian problem. The root cause of the Cambodian problem is the acts of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which, within only 3 years 8 months and 20 days, massacred more than 3 million Cambodians, together with its ambition against the territory of neighboring countries. The Pol Pot clique's genocidal acts resulted in the uprising and resistance of the Cambodian people leading to Vietnam's assistance in helping end the danger that threatened the loss of the nation and extermination of the people. Therefore, the solution to the Cambodian problem necessitates two key questions: the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the elimination of the risk of the Pol Pot regime's return.

Yesterday, I already talked about the stance of my faction. Now, I would like to add something more about the international aspect of the Cambodian issue. It has long been earnestly demanded that we withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Now, we have put forth a specific timetable for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops by the end of 1989, or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest. Because this question about Vietnamese troop withdrawal is an international aspect of the Cambodia issue, I would like to ask our present meeting here to discuss the timetable for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal that I have put forth. But, along with the timetable for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, I also propose that there also be a timetable for the cessation of the use of foreign territory as sanctuaries and training grounds for the Pol Pot clique to conduct

activities against the Cambodian people, the cessation of military and financial aid to this clique, and the cessation of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia has been maintained so far only to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. If you really want a genuine political solution to the Cambodian problem, if you really want to see the Vietnamese volunteer troops leave Cambodia quickly, you must have the courage to look straight at the problem, with fairness, this is to say that you must also closely study my proposal. Only in this way can our meeting find out what we agree on and close the gaps in whatever we do not agree on.

I have already eased the concern of a number of countries over the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In response to this good will, does anyone of you care about the concern of the Cambodian people and public opinion over the return of the Pol Pot clique after the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia? Does anyone think about this? After all of the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, against whom will your aid to the Pol Potists be directed? If you really have good intention or really care about the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, will you agree to help find justice for the Cambodian people? What does it mean if you demand that the Vietnamese troops withdraw, but allow the genocidal Pol Pot clique the possibility of returning to massacre the Cambodian people again?

It is easy for you in the comfort of your armchairs or coziness of your home to demand that Vietnam withdraw from Cambodia just to abide by a handful of principles of international law without thinking about the danger of the savage Pol Pot regime's return.

Can you imagine how frightened each Cambodian citizen felt when he was forced at gunpoint by the Pol Potists to get out of his house without being allowed to take anything with him or to be reunited with the other members of his family first? How frightened was he when learning that the wife, husband, or children were marched off to the gallows or were being butchered there and then in his presence, or to know that whole families were massacred indiscriminately, babies in the cradle included?

Is it fair, is it morally right to give the Pol Potists the right and strength to return to power rather than to allow the Cambodian people the right to live without their fundamental human rights being threatened? Those who have not experienced famine and forced labor do not understand what it feels like to be really hungry, to be on the verge of death. The principles of international law are good. But just for the sake of these principles, will anyone accept to fold his arms and watch the Cambodian people suffer such massacre again? Is it wrong for the Vietnamese troops to have come to help save the Cambodian people from this savage massacre?

At present, everybody knows that the Pol Potists are the obstacle to national reconciliation and the search for peace in Cambodia. If they are the ones who obstruct the search for peace in Cambodia and who pose a threat to the lives of the people, then what are you waiting for to find a solution? Is the pretext about the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia sufficient to continue feeding these criminals to the detriment of justice and morality?

The consequences of the Pol Pot regime are the horrors of massacre and destruction, a heavy legacy that the Cambodian people are trying to heal up to the present. What offenses have the Cambodian people committed? In fact, the Cambodians are a people who have been unremittingly martyred, passing through one war after another, especially under this Pol Pot regime in which they suffered most atrociously. Should we continue to punish these victims, or should we rise up and accuse the blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime of its crimes?

These are the problems that our meeting must tackle, and, as a lesson, we have the failure of the past 9 years of attempting to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem without taking these realities into consideration.

Allow me to stress that the most important measure to prevent the return of the Pol Potists after the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn is the pledge by countries concerned not to continue giving aid to the Pol Potists. My request is that the countries concerned should maintain a truly neutral attitude toward the conflict in Cambodia if they cannot help the Cambodian people stop the Polpotists. Merely demanding that the Vietnamese troops be withdrawn without giving any guarantee for a nonreturn of the genocidal Pol Pot regime can only lead to another deadlock. However, I am optimistic that thanks to the wisdom of His Excellency Ali Alatas and the love for justice of the participants, the meeting will find some light on the road toward national reconciliation and a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

I am very proud to be able to attend this informal meeting. This is the 1st time that all Cambodian factions and all Southeast Asian countries are joining hands in resolving the tragedy of a fellow Southeast Asian people with respect for each other's interests and in the spirit of solidarity, friendship, and brotherhood. Thank you.

Japan

Takeshita on DPRK, PRC, Taxes, Stock Scandal
OW0108110288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT
1 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday that Japan will not lift sanctions against North Korea before the Seoul Olympics this fall.

The prime minister made the remark at a plenary session of the lower house in response to a question by Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi.

The JSP leader called on the government to lift the sanctions against North Korea imposed for its alleged involvement in the destruction of a Korean Air passenger jet with 115 people aboard last November. She urged the government to improve relations with Pyongyang, with which Japan has no diplomatic ties.

Takeshita said Japan imposed the sanctions because of Pyongyang's attempts to imply that Japanese were involved in the incident and to help prevent such an incident from recurring.

Takeshita said the Japanese Government has not changed its policy and would discuss the sanctions after the Seoul Olympics by taking into consideration the effects of the sanctions and international perspectives on the situation in the Korean peninsula.

A package of Japanese sanctions against North Korea, imposed on January 26, restricts contacts between Japan and North Korean officials in third countries and bars Japanese Government employees from visiting North Korea.

The package also declares that the Japanese Government will not in principle allow North Korean officials to enter Japan and strictly monitors shore leave for crew members when North Korean ships enter Japanese ports.

In response to a question from Takeshi Noda, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the prime minister said that to maintain and expand good and stable relations with China is an important diplomatic goal and that Japan will cooperate with China in its modernization efforts as much as possible.

Takeshita, who will visit China for six days from August 25, said he would like a frank exchange of views with Chinese leaders and would try to strengthen bilateral relations.

Takeshita ruled out any possibility of dissolving the House of Representatives for a general election in connection with a sweeping tax reform which he wants to carry out during the current Diet session.

The prime minister told Doi the tax reform, including the introduction of a 3-percent indirect tax for all goods and services, is an "urgent task" and called on legislators to speedily study bills related to the reform.

Takeshita told another questioner, Komeito Secretary General Naohiko Okubo, that he has no intention of withdrawing the indirect tax, called the consumption tax.

He also dismissed concerns that the government may easily increase the 3-percent tax ceiling.

Takeshita defended stock deals by politicians but said he takes full note of public criticism of a recent stock scandal involving some ruling and opposition leaders and their secretaries.

It was legal under the present system but that it is understandable for people to disapprove of it, he said.

Doi urged Takeshita to reveal the names of people involved in the case, but Takeshita said he has not obtained a namelist. Seventy-six persons are reportedly involved in the scandal.

The scandal erupted in June when the deputy mayor of Kawasaki, an industrial city south of Tokyo, was sacked.

Hideki Komatsu was fired for allegedly having earned a huge profit by trading shares in a company which took part in a city redevelopment project.

Komatsu bought shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate firm, two years before they were put on the open market in October 1986.

The scandal spread to the central political and business community July when secretaries of top politicians as well as business executive were reportedly involved in the stock purchase.

They included aides to Takeshita himself, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the third largest opposition party, the Democratic Socialist Party, also admitted involvement in the controversial stock deal.

Ko Morita, president of Japan's leading economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, resigned to take responsibility for buying Recruit Cosmos shares.

Hiromasa Ezoe, chairman of Recruit Co., Recruit Cosmos' parent firm, also resigned.

U.S. Sub Ignores Requests; Enters Yokosuka
*OW3107111888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT
31 Jul 88*

[Text] Yokohama, July 31 KYODO—The U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered submarine Houston arrived at Yokosuka on Sunday as scheduled despite a Japanese request for suspension of its visit, city authorities said.

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo told the Foreign Ministry the port call by the 6,000-ton sub was to provide a rest for the 130 crew and replenishment of supplies, officials said.

The Foreign Ministry had implicitly requested the U.S. Navy to suspend the American warship's port call, fearing it might offend public sentiment in the wake of the collision on July 23 between a Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force submarine and a sport fishing boat that drowned 30 of the 48 people aboard the civilian vessel.

The municipal office of Yokosuka had made a similar request, explicitly, to the U.S. Forces authorities stationed in Japan.

Firms Submit Western Pacific SDI Plan
*OW2907181288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT
29 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—A team of 14 Japanese and U.S. defense companies has submitted a Western Pacific missile defense architecture study (MDAS) plan to the U.S. defense department, Japanese sources said Friday.

The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative organization (SDIO) had invited such plans for the Western Pacific version of SDI from defense enterprises and SDIO will announce the successful bidders in late September, the sources said.

An electronic system that would detect nuclear missiles and control interception is considered the key to the plan's success. The 14-member Japanese-U.S. consortium led by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. is also considered the likeliest choice for the work since it has Japanese and U.S. electric machinery companies strong in that field, they said.

MDAS is a system aimed at defending the Western Pacific area from the Japan Archipelago to the Marianas against intermediate- to short-range nuclear missile attack.

The system is designed to shoot down approaching enemy nuclear missiles with nonnuclear weapons immediately before the missiles hit their target by detecting them with man-made satellites.

In the first year of study, the feasibility of the projected system will be studied by means of desk calculation at the cost of 3 million dollars, the sources said.

The Mitsubishi consortium proposes a high-speed missile or a rail gun which would discharge a high-speed shell by means of an electromagnetic force. The missile detection system will be developed by six Japanese electric machinery and software companies.

The six will be Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Hitachi, Ltd., NEC Corp., Fujitsu, Ltd., Japan Radio Co., and Mitsubishi Space Software, they said.

Mitsubishi Corp. will maintain contact with SDIO on behalf of the group.

The American members of the consortium are McDonnell Douglas Corp., Raytheon Co., General Electric Co., Boeing Co. and the munitions division of Lockheed Corp., the sources said. The high-tech consultant, SAIC, [Science Applications International Corporation] will also be a U.S. member.

These companies will try to improve the performance of high-speed missiles and shorten the response time of the entire system, they said.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., which also secured bidding documents, has tried unsuccessfully to gain the cooperation of other electric machinery companies in order to bid as a prime contractor.

However, the company is now contacting TV and other business groups that may be willing to participate, the sources said.

Deputy Foreign Minister To Visit Iran, Iraq, U.S.
*OW2907052088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT
29 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama will leave next Thursday on a tour to Iran, Iraq and the United States to discuss a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq and postwar reconstruction in the two countries, a top Foreign Ministry official said late Thursday night.

In Tehran, Kuriyama will meet Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and discuss Tehran's policy toward the ceasefire since it accepted on July 18 United Nations Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate halt of the war. He will also discuss Japan's economic cooperation in Iran's reconstruction.

Kuriyama will then visit Iraq and meet Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz to discuss how to realize peace in the Gulf region, the official said.

Kuriyama will report the results of his talks in the two countries to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

The deputy foreign minister will also exchange views on the Middle East situation after the ceasefire with U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost in Washington, the official said.

Vice Foreign Minister Murata Leaves for PRC
OW3007042388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT
30 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata left for Beijing on Saturday for talks with Chinese Vice Premier Liu Shuqing on bilateral and international issues.

Foreign Ministry officials said Murata's visit is to pave the way for Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's official visit to China in late August.

He will discuss with Liu Japan's yen loans as well as the Kampuchean issue and the situation on the Korean peninsula, the officials said.

Kurihara 'Tipped' To Become Defense Chief
OW3007082388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT
30 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Yuko Kurihara is tipped as the most likely successor to Tsutomu Kawara as new director general of the Defense Agency, Liberal Democratic Party sources said Saturday.

Kurihara served as state minister of defense twice between December 1983 and October 1984 and between July 1986 and November 1987, both times under then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Kichiro Tazawa, a one-time minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, is another leading candidate to succeed Kawara, the sources said.

Kawara is reportedly determined to resign from the cabinet to assume responsibility for the July 23 collision between a Maritime Self-Defense Force submarine and a sport fishing boat, which claimed the lives of 30 of the 48 people aboard the civilian ship.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is certain to pick the new state minister from among members of the same intraparty faction to which Kawara belongs, the sources said.

Kawara, Kurihara, and Tazawa all belong to the LDP's third largest power bloc, the "Kochikai" faction currently led by Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Takeshita plans to accept Kawara's resignation after representatives of political parties finish speeches in plenary sessions of the both houses of the Diet.

Farmers Cooperatives To Form Lobby Group
OW2907140088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT
29 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu) will organize a powerful political group, possibly early next year, in a bid to counter growing pressure from abroad for liberalization of agricultural imports, Zenchu sources said Friday.

The group will serve as a political rallying point for farmers. It will conduct political activities mainly through donations to political parties and will also consider fielding its own candidates for general elections, the sources said.

Zenchu consists of 4,100 unions with a total membership of 5.5 million farmers.

The birth of a mammoth electoral organization will have a major impact on the political world, especially the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which relies heavily on farmers' votes.

Farmers are gripped by a sense of crisis as Japan has successively taken measures to open up the domestic farm market under heavy pressure mainly from the United States.

The latest case—a Japanese-U.S. agreement to liberalize imports of beef and oranges in 3 years—came as a big shock to Japanese farmers.

The new political group will be formed in line with a policy adopted in November 1986.

The policy calls for sending farmers' representatives into national and local legislatures to roll back a growing tide of criticism against Japan's agricultural policy.

Economic Plan Sees Tax Reform Boosting Prices
OW2907130988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT
29 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The planned revamping of Japan's tax system would push up consumer prices by 1.1 percent and Gross National Product (GNP) by an average 0.2 percent on an inflation-adjusted basis, the Government's top economic planner said Friday.

Eiichi Nakao, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), made the statement at a cabinet meeting which approved six draft bills regarding the tax revisions.

The bills were immediately sent to the Diet for approval.

Nakao attributed the projected consumer price increases to the impact of the planned introduction of a new 3 percent assuming that Japanese manufacturers and distributors would abstain from making additional profits in transferring to consumers initial commodity price rises resulting from the new tax.

The EPA also assumed that all commodity price increases to be induced by the tax would be fully passed on to consumers.

Asked why the agency estimated the 3-percent tax would lead to only 1.1 percent rise in consumer prices, EPA officials cited the planned scrapping of existing indirect taxes a clause in the tax bill that would exempt 8 categories of services and goods from the tax.

The categories include capital gains from land and portfolio transactions, medical services covered by public social insurance, school expenses, and a part of welfare services.

The officials also said a provision that would exempt small-scale retailers whose annual sales amount to less than 30 million yen as another offsetting factor.

The EPA said the tax revamping would also affect Japan's current account balance by increasing exports and imports by 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent a year, respectively.

It estimated that the tax would have the overall effect of reducing Japan's chronic trade surplus by 2 billion dollars in fiscal 1991 and by an aggregate amount of 5 billion dollars from fiscal 1988 to 1991.

It said the expected pump-priming effects of corporate and income tax cuts would help increase imports and offset any adverse effect stemming from increased exports.

The estimates, however, directly contradict many economists, who say that value added taxes are generally added to imports but rebated on exports, an arrangement that tends to bias a nation's trade toward surplus.

The consumer price index is expected to rise 1.2 percent in the first year of introduction due to relatively high transitory taxes to be imposed on such goods as cars.

But the agency argued that the increase rate of the index will drop to 1.1 percent after the transitory taxes are scrapped in 1992.

Although the price surge caused by the consumption tax will serve to curb consumption, the expected increase in personal income due to income tax cuts will offset the dampening effect, according to the EPA.

The investment in plant and equipment will pick up 0.3 percent, buoyed by brisk individual consumption and corporate tax reduction, the EPA said.

Consumer Groups Against Reform

OW2907154988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1359 GMT
29 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The National Liaison Committee of Consumers' Organizations demanded Friday that the Government unconditionally withdraw a set of bills for a sweeping tax reform, recently submitted to the Diet.

The proposed reform featuring the introduction of a broadly-based consumption tax would only result in worsening tax inequalities, the committee said in a statement.

The committee consists of 17 consumer organizations, including the Japan Housewives Association.

The planned reform would do nothing to rectify existing inequalities favoring income from stocks, land, and corporate earnings. It would even offer big tax cut to high-income people, it said.

Moreover, the tax bills have failed to respond to the people's demand that their living expenses not be taxed, the committee said.

What must be done first, it said, is to correct contradictions in the existing income, corporate, and commodity tax systems.

The government should spend at least another year to formulate a better plan for a sweeping tax reform and then go to the country to seek the people's judgement, the committee said.

Philippines Church Leader To Visit in September

OW2907135088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT
29 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Philippine Cardinal Jaime L. Sin will visit Japan in September for the first time at the invitation of a Japanese Christians's group, the group said Friday.

Sin will stay in Japan September 1-12. The group invited Cardinal Sin to visit Japan to thank him for his efforts to settle an abduction case involving a Japanese businessman in the Philippines in 1986.

While in Japan, Sin will visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, while meeting Filipinos working in Japan to encourage them in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Osaka, the group said.

In the abduction case of Nobuyuki Wakaoji, head of Mitsui and Co.'s Manila branch, Sin urged through a radio broadcast that Filipino kidnappers release him.

Wakaoji was freed at the end of March, 1987 after being held for 137 days. He returned to Tokyo in April the same year.

Mongolia

Friendship Delegation Returns From USSR
OW3007010288 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
in English 0910 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations had returned home from Soviet Moldavia. The delegation led by secretary of the party Central Committee and the first deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Balhaajab, took part in the Days of Mongolia in Soviet Moldavia.

In the meantime, the Soviet Kirghiz delegation has left Ulaanbaatar for home after the successful conclusion of the Days of Kirghizia, held in Mongolia from 18 to 26 July.

PRC Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves for Home
OW3107112788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1403 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jul (MONTSAME)—The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries [CPAFFC] and the China-Mongolia Friendship Association headed by Zhang Wenjin, president of the CPAFFC, completed its visit to this country made at the invitation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations [FMPFO] and the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association [MCFA] and departed for home today. At the Ulaanbaatar railway station [words indistinct] as well as Li Juqing, PRC ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic workers of the PRC Embassy in the MPR.

During its visit, the delegation visited industrial enterprises and cultural establishments in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet cities and the "Enh Tuul" agricultural association, named after the MCFA, in Lun Somon, Tob Aymag. The Chinese visitors (highly) assessed the MPR experience in socialist construction.

Meetings were held with the delegation at the FMPFO Executive Committee, the MCFA, and the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation spoke for the expansion of business contacts between state, social, scientific, and cultural organizations, and art and educational establishments, and for the development of exchange of experience in all spheres.

DPRK Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Home
OW3007154788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1400 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jul, (MONTSAME)—The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea delegation, headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation, left here today for home. The delegation was here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions [CCMTU]. Seeing the guests off at the Ulaanbaatar Railway Station were B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the CCMTU, and other officials, as well as Kim Tack-yul, DPRK ambassador to MPR.

During the visit, talks were held between the MPR and DPRK trade union delegations. The delegation visited industrial enterprises, museums, and other cultural departments, as well as rural areas.

The delegation also took part in a meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the motherland by peaceful means. Both sides emphasized the important significance of the GFTUK Central Committee delegation in the future broadening and deepening of cooperation between the Mongolian trade unions and the GFTUK.

North Korean Solidarity Meeting Held
OW2907185288 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1501 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 July. (Montsame)—The meeting of solidarity with just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their motherland was held here involving representatives of the capital's workers, and trade union activists.

Speakers at the meeting noted that the Mongolian and Korean people united by a single goal of building a new socialist society, have been developing friendship and cooperation for over 40 years. The DPR of Korea is pursuing an active peace-loving foreign policy in the international arena, and resolutely fights for peace and security in Asia and the world over.

The deepening and strengthening of links and cooperation between the party, state, public organizations, and trade unions as well as friendship societies meet vital interests of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by D. Dashdobdon, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, chairman of the Mongol-Korean Friendship Society, B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Mongolian Trade Unions Central Council, as well as the delegation of the DPR of Korea's United Trade Unions led by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korea's United Trade Unions Central Committee, and other officials.

Batmonh Attends Cuban Anniversary Meeting
OW3007010488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] The daily UNEN carries a signed article commemorating the 35 years of the storming of the Moncada Barracks—Cuban national day.

The storming of the Moncada was an historic event that paved the way to building today's socialist Cuba, notes the UNEN.

A meeting commemorating this day had been held in Ulaanbaatar, (organized) by the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Cuban Friendship Societies.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Support of Struggle Latin American People, Batmonh, and Cuban Ambassador to Mongolia Rodriguez.

The Cuban ambassador, on the evening of 16 July [as heard] [words indistinct] party to mark the occasion.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denies No Statement
SK0108051188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 1 Aug 88

["South Korean Authorities Should Not Justify "Two Koreas" Plot Under Cloak of "Contacts" and "Cooperation" in International Arena—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a press statement on August 1 in connection with the fact that, after the publication of No Tae-u's "July 7 special declaration", the South Korean puppets are now crying for "mutual contacts between representatives of the North and the South" and "cooperation" in the international arena, talking about "recognition of the entity of the North" and "termination of confrontation diplomacy".

In the statement the spokesman dismisses the clamour of "mutual contacts" and "cooperation" the South Korean puppets are raising in international arena as if it were a new "proposal" as a move to carry into practice No Tae-u's splittist July 7 special declaration. The spokesman goes on: This move of the South Korean puppets proceeds from a crafty scheme to cover up their isolation and splittist color with the Olympic games at hand and create the impression that they are interested in dialogue for reunification and the improvement of North-South relations.

It is not helpful to the realisation of peaceful reunification and relaxation of tensions to give to the third party an impression that the North and the South are getting

on in peace by having "contacts" abroad under the serious situation that the danger of a nuclear war has been created on the Korean peninsula. The Korean people vehemently reject all the attempts to maintain the status quo while fighting shy of such fundamental matters as easing tensions and removing military confrontation on the Korean peninsula as more insidious schemings to fix the division.

The spokesman says in conclusion that the South Korean authorities should not resort to crafty moves to create "two Koreas" by means of "co-existence" for freezing the present state of division of the country and externally create an atmosphere of "cross contact" and "cross recognition", but respond as early as possible to the proposal for the convocation of a joint parliamentary meeting to adopt a joint declaration on non-aggression and give up at once their crafty schemes to fix the division.

Then, the spokesman answered the questions put by reporters.

Asked how he assessed the question of overseas "contacts" between diplomats of the North and the South, he answered: It is of no practical significance and externally it only creates an impression of "two Koreas" when such basic dialogue as a North-South joint conference or a joint parliamentary meeting has not been realized. It is impudent for the South Korean puppets to have said that they would "cooperate" if the DPRK wants to be elected a member nation of an international organisation council. This is a matter concerning the sovereignty of our Republic and there can be no "cooperation" from one who carries a dagger behind his coat. To talk about "cooperation" while levelling guns at us is nothing but an attempt to make it appear that they are striving to open a new phase in North-South relations.

The spokesman went on to say that the South Korean puppets disclosed their true color as colonial puppets of the United States and Japan when they offered cooperation to the DPRK in its "trade" and "exchange" with their "friendly countries". This is a sinister ruse to attain their object of "cross contact" and "cross recognition", he said.

Asked if he viewed "recognition of the entity of the North" and "end to confrontation diplomacy" raised by the South Korean puppets as a new aspect, the spokesman said: "recognition of the entity" "means" "recognize" and get "recognized" as "two Koreas" by freezing the present state and "end to confrontation diplomacy" self-exposes that they are the very one who has pursued confrontation in the North-South relations.

Joint North-South Parliamentary Talks Urged

Social Democratic Official on Talks
SK3107082188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0806 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, issued a statement to the press

on July 30, demanding that the South Korean side make clear its stand toward the DPRK proposal for the North-South joint parliamentary meeting and give a definite answer to it, if it truly intend to ease the tensions in Korea and achieve peace and peaceful reunification.

Noting that the new proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting put forward by the the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly was a patriotic measure for saving the nation which fully reflects the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peace, reconciliation and unity in Korea and accords with the political idea of the Korean Social Democratic Party, he warmly supported and hailed it.

Stating tha. the most urgent problem awaiting solution in Korea at the moment was to ease the ever-growing tensions between the North and the South, remove confrontation and prevent a new war, he went on:

Whether the non-aggression question is clearly put on the agenda of the joint parliamentary meeting or not is a yardstick showing whether one wants the relaxation of tension and peace or not.

If anyone do not want detente and peace, this is only construed as a sign of seeking confrontation and war.

Hence, I think it is reasonable to make clear the agenda of the meeting before starting work.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I clarify the stand of our Social Democratic Party to hold bilateral or multi-lateral contacts and talks with political parties of South Korea and discuss without reserve problems of common concern including the problem of mutual visit of political party personnel, if a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is convened.

Pyongyang Radio on Talks

SK3107122588 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "A New Peace Proposal for Easing Tension"]

[Text] As is known, a session of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee on 20 July discussed taking practical measures to ease the strained situation and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and adopted letters to the South Korean National Assembly and the Congress of the United States of America.

The letter to the South Korean National Assembly adopted at the session was delivered to the South Korean side through Panmunjom on 22 July.

The letter noted the urgency of the easing of tension and proposed a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to discuss and solve the problem of nonaggression even before the convocation of a joint North-South conference.

It made clear that a North-South joint parliamentary meeting may be held in such a manner that members of the South Korean National Assembly would participate in our SPA's session, discussing the problem of easing tension on an equal footing, and, at the same time, our deputies to the SPA would participate in a South Korean National Assembly session discussing the same issue on an equal footing. As for places and methods of operation, the joint meetings will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul; the speakers of both the sides will be cochairmen; and the speaker of the hosting side will preside over sessions.

Also, the letter pointed out the method for fairly making decisions and proposed that the first round of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting be held in Pyongyang during August.

Along with the letter, our side conveyed a draft joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, which will serve as a basis for successfully pushing ahead with the discussion of the question of nonaggression in a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

The proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is a peace proposal that most correctly reflects the realities of our country.

As everyone knows, this year marks the 35th anniversary of the Korean armistice, but the strained situation has lasted on the Korean peninsula and not a moment has our nation been free from the danger of war.

Having turned South Korea into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East in which more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed, the U.S. imperialists have recently massed a colossal number of armed forces of aggression, including aircraft carriers, in South Korea and in its waters using the Seoul Olympics as a pretext, and have led the situation to the brink of war, constantly waging large-scale war exercises against us.

As a result, not detente and peace but only confrontation and the danger of war are ever increasing on the Korean peninsula.

Unless the strained situation dashing toward a new war is redirected toward detente and peace, our nation cannot live peacefully nor can it ever extricate itself from the danger of war. Should our fatherland be reduced to the theater of a nuclear war and calamities of a nuclear war be inflicted on our nation, there would be nothing left; there would be no use of repentance then; and we would not be able to talk about reunification.

Therefore, what is most pressing at the present moment is to ease tension and prevent the danger of war.

By pooling the opinions of the entire nation, we have already put forward a proposal for a North-South joint conference to ease tension and realize reconciliation and unity.

Considering that in light of the urgency of the settlement of problems, talks to solve the problem of nonaggression between the North and the South must be held even before the convocation of a joint North-South conference, we have set forth the proposal for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

If politicians in the North and the South get together at the same place and explore and discuss ways for easing tension in an open-hearted manner, they will be able to solve any problems.

The fact that our SPA standing committee has put forward a new peace proposal is a clear manifestation of our firm stand of trying to solve the problem of detente and peaceful reunification by way of dialogue and negotiation.

If all problems—including the problem of nonaggression—are successfully solved as a result of the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, a way for multifaceted contacts and dialogue between the people of each party, grouping, and walk of life in the North and the South will open and an opportunity to resume the dialogue in various channels that has been suspended will be provided.

Also, the exchange of visits between personages of all walks of life will be automatically realized and the road of cooperation and trade will open.

The convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will open an epochal phase in improving North-South relations and in promoting the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean side genuinely loves the country and is concerned over the future of the nation, there is no reason for it not to accept our new peace proposal.

The South Korean side should respond to our proposal for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting without delay.

Daily on Talks

SK3107111188 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2215 GMT 29 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July special article: "North-South Joint Parliamentary Meeting Must Be Held Urgently"]

[Text] The new proposal by the standing committee of the DPRK SPA for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and for releasing a joint declaration on nonaggression is an epochal initiative that elucidates reasonable ways to alleviate tension, to remove the

danger of war, and to promote an atmosphere for national reconciliation and trust in Korea. Therefore, as soon as it was made public, this peace proposal aroused great sympathy and reaction from all the Korean people at home and abroad and from the broad strata of political and social circles throughout the world. Alleviating tension, preventing war, and guaranteeing stable peace on the Korean peninsula today is a life-or-death matter that is related to the life or death, and the existence or destruction, of the nation.

As the world knows, South Korea has turned into a dangerous war powder magazine where almost 50,000 U.S. imperialist troops of aggression—who are armed with ultramodern weapons and war devices of all sorts—and almost a million puppet troops are completely combat ready. South Korea has turned into a U.S. base for a nuclear war where approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons and their means of delivery are deployed. Because of this, a very tense situation in which a war may break out at any time has been promoted in our country.

Moreover, under the groundless pretexts of threats from the North and security for the Olympic games, the U.S. imperialists not only had forces of aggression—mobilized in the "Team Spirit-88" joint war exercise—remain in place, but are also attempting to concentrate nuclear-powered aircraft carrier armadas—consisting of tens of warships—and other warships on the sea around the Korean Peninsula and to deploy U.S. Air Force aircraft and many troops of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Japan and the Philippines. While babbling about joint measures for security for the Olympic games, they are also frantically attempting to complete the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular alliance system. This shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, under the pretext of the Olympic games, are accelerating preparations for a nuclear war and are attempting to ignite a war of aggression.

If a war again breaks out in our country, it will surely be turned into a nuclear war. Then, our territory will be turned into a wasteland, and all our fellow countrymen will suffer a nuclear catastrophe from which they cannot recover. Today's grave circumstances in which the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, looms all the time urgently demand that decisive measures be taken to alleviate tension in our country and to remove the danger of war.

As a proposal that was advanced to implement this demand, our proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is a realistic way to remove causes for misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, to promote an atmosphere for reconciliation and trust, and to provide a basis for peaceful reunification. In order to remove mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South, first

of all, mutual suspicion on threats of northward invasion and threats of southward invasion must be removed by bringing an end to military confrontation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the same countrymen are to trust each other and to be reconciled with other, first of all, they must throw away hidden daggers. Without removing guns that are aimed at the other side of the fellow countrymen and throwing away hidden daggers, even if the North and the South hold dialogue, sincere dialogue cannot be held, or basic personnel exchanges or economic trade cannot be effected smoothly.

For the North and South to stop feeling threatened by the other side, it is imperative for them to remove the state of military confrontation and the danger of war at any cost. Toward this end, the North and South should adopt between them a declaration of nonaggression, each assuring the other that it would not invade the other.

When the North-South joint parliamentary meeting discusses and announces a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, the North and South authorities will be able to easily solve the issue of adopting a declaration of nonaggression by giving concrete shape to the joint declaration.

In terms of the form of dialogue, too, the North-South joint parliamentary meeting is the most practical and reasonable way of reflecting the will of the people of all walks of life in the North and South.

Easing tension and ensuring lasting peace between the North and South is an important problem that is related to the life-and-death interests of the entire nation. So, the discussion of this issue should amply reflect, as a matter of course, the will and demands of the nation, and the representatives of broad sectors should participate in it.

The proposal for a North-South joint conference we have already advanced is the broadest negotiating table for the relaxation of tension and peace. However, under circumstances in which the proposal has not yet been realized, a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is an appropriate form of talks.

Since our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly are composed of politicians of all stripes in the political parties, the joint parliamentary meeting will be able to conduct discussion based on democratic principles and embody the will of the sectors of all walks of life.

The convening of the joint parliamentary meeting will meet with no difficulties or come across complicated problems. It may be convened in such a manner that members of the National Assembly of the South Korean side and deputies to our SPA participate together in the sessions of our SPA and of the South Korean National Assembly and discuss relaxation of tension on an equal footing.

The participation of the representatives of broad sectors in the discussion of such an important issue as relaxing tension will permit a broader and more ample reflection of the will and demands of the nation in proportion.

Herein lies the reason why we believe that, in view of the significance of the issues to be discussed at the joint parliamentary meeting, it will be better if the representatives of political parties and organizations and figures of all strata participate in the meeting, not just members of parliaments.

Our proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting has embodied democratic principles and fairness, without giving weight to any one side of the North and South in such matters as the site of the meeting, mode of operating it, and the way of discussing the issues and of adopting decisions, including the issue of holding the meeting alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul.

In particular, when the SPA Standing Committee announced the proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, it presented a draft of a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South that will be the basis of discussion at the joint meeting. This graphically shows our positive enthusiasm and sincere stand to relax tension and ensure lasting peace by successfully pushing ahead with a discussion of the issue of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South at any cost.

The seven items contained in the draft of a joint declaration are the indispensable things in preventing war and in removing the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula. These items range from the issue that the North and South, with the Military Demarcation Line assumed as the demarcation line of nonaggression, shall not use force of arms against the other party and shall not encroach upon the other party by force of arms in any case to the issue that the North and South shall effect a phased and drastic reduction of their armed forces and simultaneously take measures to withdraw stage by stage foreign forces and nuclear weapons present in the area of the Korean peninsula.

In a letter sent to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly on 26 July, the chairman of the SPA Standing Committee proposed that the North-South joint parliamentary meeting be convened before the end of August and that the meeting discuss simultaneously the issue on the South side's inviting us to participate in the Olympics and our proposal for cohosting the Olympics as emergency agenda items.

The North-South joint parliamentary meeting should be convened at an early date to discuss and settle such pressing issues as relaxing tension and the Olympics.

If the North-South joint parliamentary meeting successfully discusses the 24th Olympics along with the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression, it will be demonstrating a good example of settling the issue of relaxing tension in the country and of building trust on immediate issues that arise between the North and South based on the united strength of the two sides.

There is no question that this will open a door for diversified negotiations and exchanges between the North and South and that it will serve as a new turning point for hastening peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Members of the South Korean National Assembly, political parties and public organizations, and people of all walks of life in South Korea should support our proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, which reflects the will for reunification and national salvation and promises peace and reunification, and should make active efforts for its realization.

If the persons in authority in South Korea are genuinely interested in relaxing tension, in exchanges, and reunification, they should not hesitate to take practical measures to improve North-South relations and for reunification and see to it that the North-South joint conference is arranged at an early date, in deed as well as in name.

What stand and attitude the persons in authority in South Korea adopt toward our peace proposal will serve as a touchstone for determining whether their babbling about dialogue, exchanges, and reunification is genuine or bogus.

Letter to South, Declaration Given to UN
SK3107081588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0804 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] *Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)*—The letter to the South Korean "National Assembly" and a draft joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South which were adopted at a meeting of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were distributed as official document S-20054 of the U.N. Security Council on July 22.

No Tae-u Turns Away From Peace Proposals
SK3107022288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 2222 GMT 28 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July special article: "The Military Fascist Group That Has Turned Away From the People Does Not Deserve To Monopolize Dialogue for Reunification"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If negotiations for reunification, which is connected with the fate of the entire nation, are made only between specific political parties or persons in authority, they

cannot be satisfactorily solved. Moreover, if the issue of reunification is negotiated only with the South Korean persons in authority, who fail to command support from the people, we would be ignoring the will of the South Korean people.

Reunifying the country is the most important issue of the nation and is connected with the vital interests of the entire nation. If negotiations for reunification, which is connected with the fate of the entire nation, are made between specific political parties or persons in authority, no satisfactory solution can be reached. Furthermore, if we negotiate for reunification with the military fascist elements, who have no sovereignty and who are forsaken by the popular masses, we would be ignoring the will of the South Korean people.

Reunification should be handled with the active participation and according to the will of the popular masses, the subject of the movement and those who are actually in charge of it. Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring, which is isolated and rejected at home and abroad, turns away from all our proposals designed to provide a broad arena of dialogue and raves that only they should discuss reunification and monopolize dialogue, advocating so-called limiting dialogue to a single channel. It is preposterous that the puppets should rave about reunification and dialogue without being able to tell the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to reunification, to go home, and without revoking the anticommunist state policy, the obstacle to great national unity.

Traitor No Tae-u was not elected by the South Korean people, rather he is a thorough pro-U.S. flunkyist traitor who has been approved by his U.S. masters, and his regime is only a puppet that dances to the movement of the baton of the United States, subjugated politically, economically, and militarily by the United States. Furthermore, traitor No Tae-u is an illegal and illegitimate ruler who could fabricate only about 30 percent of votes in his favor, even with the greatest violence and fraud in history that he committed under the manipulation of U.S. imperialists. It is absurd that the traitorous No Tae-u regime should attempt to monopolize the important issue of reunification, which is connected with the interests of the entire nation.

The South Korean people themselves do not acknowledge the legitimacy of the No Tae-u regime and say that they cannot entrust it with any issue connected with the interests of the nation.

That the dialogue for reunification should not be entrusted to the South Korean persons in authority is also a lesson learned from dialogue to date. In the past, many channels of dialogue were provided between the North and the South, but they turned out to be fruitless dialogues because the South Korean persons in authority monopolized dialogue and abused them for confrontation, division, and the prolongation of power. If we allow dialogue to be limited to a single channel and allow the

No Tae-u ring to monopolize dialogue, despite this bitter lesson, it would again be abused for the puppets' two Koreas plot and prolongation of power.

Therefore, the South Korean students and people strongly claim that under circumstances in which the South Korean regime is subjugated and ruled by the U.S. imperialists and is isolated and rejected by the people, it has lost the authority to discuss and solve problems within the nation connected with the interests of the nation and does not deserve to be charged with the issue of reunification.

The No Tae-u ring now babbles that it is unproductive for other people to participate in discussion or dialogue on reunification, that it is not helpful, and that it creates insecurity, raving that only they should conduct discussion for reunification and monopolize dialogue. This results from their fear of the popular masses participating in discussion and dialogue for reunification.

Although the No Tae-u ring mentions dialogue, it is not intended for reunification. As has been made clear from traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July declaration, the puppets are scheming to legitimize two Koreas internationally, idling away time with exchanges between the North and the South, promoting division, and by means of cross-contact and cross-recognition externally. In this scheme, the No Tae-u ring did not hesitate to commit the barbarous suppression of blocking the 13 student delegates from coming to the 10 June Panmunjom talks by dispatching 60,000 puppet police troops.

A few days ago the puppets openly rejected the official request of South Korea's National Confederation of University Student Representatives for permission to use Panmunjom in connection with the 15 August North-South student talks, and committed the fascist violence of arresting the president of the Yonsei University General Council of Students, a student delegate of the South side to the North-South student talks. How can one believe that the No Tae-u ring, which blocks the just moves of the students who want to open a breakthrough in the wall of division and pioneer the road to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification, has the desire for reunification?

The No Tae-u ring is scheming to make South Korea a perpetual U.S. imperialists' colonial and military base and to satisfy its greed for staying in power under the protection of its masters. The babbling about talks between authorities is a cunning deceptive trick to calm and suppress the people's heightening aspirations for national reunification in South Korea.

To provide a phase favorable to solving the problem of national reunification, the entire nation's long-cherished desire, a broad arena of dialogue capable of gathering the general will of the nation, like the North-South joint conference we proposed, should be provided.

The No Tae-u ring should not engage in sophistry, such as the so-called limiting of dialogue to a single channel and talks between authorities, but should respond without delay to our proposal for a North-South joint conference and a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. They should not attempt to block the 15 August North-South student talks, but assist in every way to realize them.

If the No Tae-u ring attempts to abuse dialogue for maneuvers for perpetual division, while stopping and blocking the broad road of dialogue for reunification by resorting to suppression with guns and bayonets, the popular masses will never tolerate such a rash anti-reunification act.

No's Crackdown on Students Condemned
SK3107085488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0817 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today lashes out at the No Tae-u group for cracking down on the patriotic students who are calling for reunification in an attempt to bar the North-South student talks.

Students under the Seoul District Federation of the General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) and members of dissident organizations under the Council of Democratic Organisations for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country, more than 2,000 in all, held a rally for "co-hosting of the Olympic games" and "conclusion of a peace agreement" at Koryo University on July 27 and "Sochongnyon" in an open letter to the students of the North said that it would "send 40 students and dissident figures to the August 15 North-South student talks".

The author of the commentary says:

This is a manifestation of ardent will of students to take the lead in opening a new phase for reunification by removing the obstacles to national reunification and realizing the August 15 student talks at any cost; it is, indeed, a righteous action worthy of praise by the whole nation.

But the traitor No Tae-u clique is brutally suppressing their just struggle.

Their demand for the "conclusion of a peace agreement", to say nothing of preparations for the North-South student talks, is entirely just and can never be a "crime."

By intending to block the North-South student talks and cracking down on the patriotic students calling for reunification, the No Tae-u group fully revealed that it only

seeks to monopolize dialogue and use it for the purpose of split, leaving the questions of exchange of visits by students and the peace and reunification of the country out of account.

The No Tae-u group must not try to bar student talks with an untenable pretext but ensure all conditions so that they would be realized, and immediately set free the unreasonably arrested students.

CPRF Denounces Arrest of Railway Workers
SK3007044488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on July 29 published its information No. 493 denouncing the fascist clique for harshly suppressing South Korean railway workers who called a general strike in demand of higher allowances and better work conditions.

Noting that the South Korean puppets massed a police force of more than 6,700 men around all the trade union branches of railway engine drivers where the sit-in is on and are madly suppressing them, threatening that their strike "contradicts law" and all the strikers will face "stringent legal sanctions", the information says:

The puppets in the repressive campaign walked off 1,460 on July 26 alone across South Korea, including engine drivers and their families, above 500 in all, who were waging a sit-in in the Yongsan Hall of the Railway Workers' Union and 200 or more engine drivers on strike in front of the locomotive office of Chongnyangni Railway Station, Seoul.

The current struggle of the South Korean railway workers is a legitimate struggle to live a life worthy humanity as an independent man and an explosion of their wrath at the puppet authorities barring their just demands.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are suppressing the engine drivers with bayonets, branding their elementary demands for existence as "illegal." This is an unpardonable criminal act which can be committed only by the rare fascist tyrant No Tae-u and co.

The No Tae-u group should immediately stop their suppression of engine drivers, unconditionally and immediately release the drivers under arrest and step down from power without delay.

Daily Urges U.S. to Respond to Proposal
SK0108023188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2219 GMT 31 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 1 August editorial: "Epochal Way To Resolve the Problem of Guaranteeing Peace on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] The chairman of the standing committee of the DPRK SPA sent to the speakers of both houses of the U.S. Congress a letter that was addressed to the Congress

of the United States of America, a letter adopted at a meeting of the SPA Standing Committee on 20 July. In the letter, the SPA Standing Committee proposed holding, at the earliest possible date, talks between representatives of the SPA and the Congress of the United States of America as a measure to resolve the issue of guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula. The standing committee proposed discussing, in the Korea-U.S. parliamentary talks, measures to facilitate cooperation between the parliaments of both sides in turning the Korean Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement. It also expressed its willingness to widely discuss all matters of mutual interest in improving Korean-U.S. relations and alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, and expressed its concrete opinions on the formation of the delegations, and preparations for and places for the talks.

The initiative of the SPA Standing Committee for holding Korea-U.S. parliamentary talks and discussing there the issue of turning the Korean Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement is a new important peace proposal to put an end to the unstable armistice that has continued on the Korean peninsula for no fewer than 35 years, to guarantee stable peace there, to improve Korea-U.S. relations, and to open a phase for peaceful reunification. This proposal is a peace-loving initiative that reflects the earnest desire of our people to maintain peace and stability in Korea and Asia and to provide favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and that embodies the demand of the era that aspires peace. This very initiative is another clear manifestation of our sincere efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to seek peace there.

Anticipating that the initiative of the SPA standing committee will be realized and that, as a result, an epochal phase in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing stable peace there will be opened, our people positively support and welcome this initiative.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The problem of alleviating tension in our country and removing the danger of war there can only be resolved by turning the Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement.

Today, in Korea, massive forces are acutely confronted with each other along the Military Demarcation Line. This is a basic cause that threatens peace and that hinders the peaceful resolution of the Korean issue. Without resolving this problem, tension cannot be alleviated on the Korean peninsula and the danger of war cannot be removed. Moreover, with the current unstable armistice left intact, faithful dialogue between the North and South of Korea for resolving the reunification issue cannot be held. This is clearly evidenced by the North-South dialogues held so far. Contacts and travels between the North and South took place on many

occasions and dialogues were held in many fields. However, due fruition could not be attained. Moreover, no practical resolution could be made to the most basic humanitarian issue of alleviating the misfortunes and pains of separated families. This is mainly because we and the United States have hostile relations, that they aim guns against each other, and that they are militarily, acutely confronted with each other. The lesson of the North-South dialogues held so far is that if tension is to be alleviated on the Korean peninsula, if stable peace is to be guaranteed there, and if faithful dialogue is to be provided between the North and South, thus resolving the issue of reunifying the country, first of all, the Korean Armistice Agreement must be turned into a peace agreement, thus putting an end to the unstable armistice.

The United States is a party to the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The United States is totally responsible for the fact that the armistice has not been turned into durable peace and that an unstable situation has been continuing for a long time on the Korean peninsula. We have made every effort to end the unstable state of armistice, which is a state of neither war nor peace, and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

As early as 14 years ago, we proposed that talks be held between the DPRK and the United States of America and a peace agreement, which is to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement, be signed. In January 1984, we proposed tripartite talks to discuss the issue of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and adopting a declaration on nonaggression between the North and South. Nevertheless, the United States turned away from our repeated just proposals and are intensifying military occupation and war policy in South Korea.

The United States violently trampled down the Armistice Agreement, massively brought aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea, turning South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East, and are accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion. The United States is also instigating the South Korean persons in authority toward division and confrontation.

The United States is a responsible party concerned with easing tension and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula. To solve the issue of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, the issue of the relations between us and the United States should be solved and the military tension on the Korean peninsula should be eased. Replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is an important guarantee for this. This situation requires that we and the United States, who are responsible for easing tension and ensuring peace in Korea, sit together at an early date and discuss various issues to improve the relations between Korea and the United States, including the issue of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula.

The continuation of the present relations of enmity between Korea and the United States only aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula, and the aggravation of tension will ultimately lead to war. If another war breaks out in Korea, it will benefit no one. It will not be good for us, nor will the United States be safe from it, nor will South Korea be at ease.

Today, peaceful settlement of disputes and the alleviation of tension are a trend of the times. The United States should not try to improve relations only with big countries but should come forward on the road of peaceful settlement of disputes with small countries as well. There is no reason why the United States should refrain from implementing arms reduction and continuously maintain relations of enmity only with us, who pose no threat to the United States, while implementing arms reduction and improving relations with other countries. Ending relations of enmity between Korea and the United States and easing military tension on the Korean peninsula also serve the interests and aspiration of the people of the United States.

Under the circumstances where Korea-U.S. talks between persons in authority are not held, an effective way to solve the problems of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, the solution of which is urgently awaited, is to have Korea-U.S. parliamentary talks. If Korea-U.S. parliamentary talks are held and the problems on the agenda there are successfully discussed and solved, an advantageous condition will be provided for the signing of a peace agreement between the persons in authority of both sides, which is to replace the Armistice Agreement, and a turning point will be opened in improving relations between us and the United States.

The realization of Korea-U.S. parliamentary talks will also be of help to the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and to the promotion of North-South dialogue. The U.S. ruling circle raves about dialogue between the parties concerned of the North and South, but this should not be an excuse for avoiding Korea-U.S. talks. There are problems to be solved between us and the United States and there are problems to be solved between the North and South, and they are different. Under the present situation where they sharpen the sword and fire guns against the other side between the Military Demarcation Line, nothing can be solved even if the North and South sit together and engage in dialogue. Only when the relations of enmity between us and the United States are dissolved and the tension on the Korean peninsula is alleviated, can North-South dialogue also lead to success.

The United States should sign a peace agreement with us, liquidate the unpleasant past history between us at an early date, and should not hesitate to open a new chapter of Korea-U.S. relations in conformity with the trend of the times aspiring for peace.

The United States should stop instigating the South Korean persons in authority toward war, division, and confrontation and aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, and respond to our proposal prompted by a serious position for peace.

U.S. Decried for Week Commemorating War

U.S. Objective Denounced

SK0108024288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 30 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July commentary: "War Maniac's Pipe Dream"]

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of the ignominious defeat suffered by the U.S. imperialists in their war of invading Korea, U.S. President Reagan played a game of meeting the soldiers of aggression who had been driven into this war and acknowledged their services.

In addition, declaring a so-called week of remembrance for those who had participated in the war of invading Korea, Reagan ordered that flags be hung at half-mast and then went so far as to babble that the United States will seek the same objective it sought in this war.

Reagan may have played such a game because he found it agonizing and outrageous to mark the day when the United States had to hang out a white flag and sign surrender documents after suffering an ignominious defeat in the Korean war. However, his acts clearly lay bare his true colors as the head of the U.S. imperialists, the archvillain of aggression, as well as a warmonger.

His act of declaring a week of remembrance is not only an attempt to beautify the past criminal act of aggression committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people, but also shows their intention to provoke another war in Korea and again drive U.S. youths into it. It is nothing else.

Simply put, the U.S. imperialists are again attempting to invade our Republic by the use of armed forces, to realize their wild ambition of dominating all of Korea, and to achieve their ambition of dominating the world by escalating a Korean war into a global thermonuclear war. This is exactly what Reagan had in mind when he said that the United States will continue to seek the objective it had sought in the past Korean war.

They have deployed some 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea, have turned it into the world's most dangerous source of nuclear war, and have conducted such a nuclear test war against our Republic as the "Team Spirit." Also, they are now running frantically to kick up a provocative military exercise commotion by bringing a large number of aggressive armed forces, including aircraft carrier flotillas, into South Korea and

its neighboring areas. This shows the stage reached by the U.S. imperialists' acts of war adventurism, which aims to achieve an objective as such.

Clearly they are now attempting to cook up some kind of incident while kicking up a war exercise commotion and lighting the fuse of a war of aggression against the Republic by preposterously finding fault. This is precisely the objective that warmonger Reagan seeks to achieve and is the essence of the Reagan administration's strategy toward Korea.

The persons in authority in the United States who are pursuing only war take no notice of the need to ease the acute tension that prevails on the Korean peninsula. Not only have they opposed all of the peace proposals we advanced to remove the state of military confrontation—the pressing, exigent, and priority issue necessary for relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula—but also are steeped only in military buildup, war preparations, and maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas.

As a result, tension becomes more aggravated on the Korean peninsula, the danger of war grows stronger with each passing minute and hour, and more obstacles are being laid to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Although the persons in authority in the United States are babbling about stability and peace on the Korean peninsula, it is nothing but a deceptive trick to camouflage their wicked plot to provoke another Korean war.

If, forgetting the lesson of history, the United States takes the road of provoking another war of invasion against the Korean people, only a more ignominious defeat than the one they suffered in the past—nothing else—is in store for them.

Reagan's pipe dream will not be realized under any circumstances. The United States should take away all manner of aggressive armed forces, including the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea and should take their hands off Korea.

KCNA Views Remembrance

SK3007044088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0431 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Reagan the war boss of U.S. imperialism July 26 acted the buffoon by declaring this week a national "Week of Recognition and Remembrance" for those who participated in the war of aggression in Korea, according to a report.

This openly revealed the invariable aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists on Korea, indicating that they are running riot in their bid to provoke another war of aggression in Korea, failing to draw a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the past war of aggression.

This is proved by the fact that he ordered flags flown at half staff "as a symbol of gratitude" to those who licked the dust in the war of aggression in Korea and of the U.S. "steadfast commitment to preserving" the aggressive purpose.

By constructing a "Korean war veterans memorial," instituting "Month of Remembrance of Warriors Who Served in the Korean war" and "receiving veterans of the war," the U.S. imperialists are trying to conceal their crushing defeat in the Korean war which started them on the downhill and the criminal nature of their war of aggression and ignite another war of aggression in Korea by inciting war fever.

It must not go unnoticed that all these low comedies are timed to coincide with the full-scale acceleration of the U.S. imperialists' war provocation moves for invading the North.

With no attempt can they ever conceal their crime-woven history in Korea or attain their aggressive objective.

Paper Calls on U.S. To Withdraw Troops
SK3007050288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0457 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—U.S. President Reagan declared a "Week of Remembrance" for those who served in the war of aggression on Korea, clamouring about "steadfast commitment to preserving the values" for which the United States fought.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary brands this as a scheme to prettify the aggressive criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people in the past and, at the same time, to unleash another war in Korea and hurl young Americans in it.

The commentary says:

The U.S. authorities who only seek war leave the question of easing the acute tension on the Korean peninsula out of consideration.

Their voluble talk about "stability" and "peace" on the Korean peninsula is no more than a deceptive trick to conceal their scheme to ignite another war in Korea.

If the United States takes the road of provoking a war of aggression against the Korean people again, oblivious of the lesson of history, they will have nothing to gain but a more disgraceful defeat than the past one. Reagan's daydream will never come true.

The United States must take out of South Korea its troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggression armed forces and take hands off Korea.

TASS Notes End of Anti-U.S. Solidarity Month
SK3007105388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis closed in the Soviet Union, according to a TASS report.

The report said the Soviet people who are faithful to their internationalist duty invariably support the peace-loving initiatives of the DPRK to end the military and political confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

It was said at an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society held on the occasion of the closing of the month that the removal of the hotbed of tensions on the Korean peninsula might contribute to carrying into effect the DPRK's initiatives to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Speakers pointed out that the Soviet Union was positively cooperating in the efforts to remove the tensions in this region and opposed the division of Korea.

Radio Reports Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK0108010888 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 27 July broadcasts news reports on the wreath-laying ceremonies held at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, and the Friendship Tower by the party and government cadres, soldiers of the People's Army, and working people in Pyongyang on the 35th anniversary of the "victory in the great fatherland liberation war."

The news report on the wreath-laying ceremony held at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong reports that "Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Hong Song-nam, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Cho Se-ung, Choe Tae-pok, So Kwan-hui, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok, and Yun Ki-pok; and Choe Tok-sin, CPRF vice chairman" were present at the ceremony.

The report on the wreath-laying ceremony held at the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army reports that "Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kye Ung-tae, Hong Song-nam, Choe Kwang, Kang Hui-won, Cho Se-ung, Choe Tae-pok, So Kwan-hui, Kim Chang-chu, and Yun Ki-pok" were present at the ceremony.

The report on the wreath-laying ceremony held at the Friendship Tower reports that "Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Choe Kwang, Kang Hui-won, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki" were present at the ceremony.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Concludes Official Visit

Meets With Kim Il-Song

*EA2907224788 Addis Ababa in Amharic
to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] President and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has continued his visit to the DPRK. Today he met the country's leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, with whom he held wide-ranging discussions on relations between the two friendly countries. The two leaders discussed various issues effecting the ever-growing common interest of the peoples of the two countries. Comrade Kim Il-song reassured Comrade President Mengistu that Korea would strengthen support for the PDRE's national economic construction. The two leaders also exchanged views on current international issues.

Also today, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam visited Sunan, 500 km from Pyongyang. He toured historical places where Koreans called Mt Paektu waged a liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. The high-ranking Ethiopian delegation was also present on the occasion.

Presents Gift for Kim Il-song

*SK3007110888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1042 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on a goodwill working visit to the DPRK.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

*SK3007111088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on a goodwill working visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Lunches With Kim Il-song

*SK3007112888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1048 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today gave a luncheon in honour of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Li Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president.

Fisseha Geda, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and PDRE ambassador c.p. to the DPRK, was also present on invitation.

The luncheon passed in an amicable atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il-song presented Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam with a gift today.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-Song

*SK3007113288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1051 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Talks were held again on July 30 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Inspects Construction Site

*SK3007233188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2249 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The Ethiopian high-level party and government delegation led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, visited Saturday the construction sites of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

It was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; and officials concerned.

The guests were met by leading personnel of the complex.

The People's Army soldiers and constructors warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Ethiopian people at their work sites.

The guests first climbed the observation stand and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the construction sites which were daily changing their looks, listening to explanations about the construction of the gigantic chemical industrial base which would make a great contribution to a satisfactory solution of the food, clothing and housing problems for the people.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep admiration for the might and vitality of Korea's independent national economy.

The guests went round the construction site of the spinning system at the Vinalon unit.

Some members of the delegation visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Sok-chong belongs.

The guest were accompanied by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

They watched soldiers in their training.

Seen Off by Kim Il-Song

SK3107085088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0827 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 30 saw off Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Hung on the flag poles were flags of Korea and Ethiopia.

A function to see off Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam took place.

The national anthems of the DPRK and the PDRE were played.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Children's union members presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to them.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged parting words with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and hugged him.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep thanks for the hospitality accorded him by Comrade Kim Il-song during his stay in Korea.

Present at a farewell function were members of the high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and suite members.

Also present were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economic Commission; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Sok Tae-uk, DPRK ambassador e.p. to the PDRE.

The Ethiopian high-level party and government delegation left Pyongyang on July 31.

Sends Thank-You Message

SK3107104188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a message of thanks sent by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, upon leaving our country.

Leaving your country, after concluding a short-term visit to the DPRK, I express deep thanks to you and through you to the party, government and people of the DPRK for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded to me and my suite members, says the message.

SKNDF Official Decries Blocking Student Talks

SK3007083088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 29 Jul 88

["Full text" of a statement issued by the spokesman for the SKNDF on 28 July 1988—read by announcer]

[Text] Preparations for the 15 August North-South student talks, on which great attention and expectations are focused at home and abroad, are being made in spite of the grim ordeal in progress designed to block them.

Having been cold toward North-South student contacts and talks from the outset and having prevented the 10 June Panmunjom talks from taking place in a bloody way, traitor No Tae-u is mobilizing all fascist suppressive means so as to completely block the imminent 15 August student march by using physical force.

The rulers in authority have issued a series of suppressive orders designed to block the 15 August student talks under the preposterous pretext that they will only be exploited by the North and are an attempt to overthrow the system and citing the precondition of never tolerating the talks anyway. On the other hand, they have indiscriminately taken to the police, arrested, and put on a nationwide wanted list those patriotic students who have applied themselves to preparing for the talks. In addition, they have perpetrated the atrocity of bestially repressing even the slightest moves to successfully hold the student talks.

These desperate maneuvers to completely frustrate the 15 August North-South student talks are the most despicable and vicious challenge to the youths, students, and people who eagerly aspire for reunification.

Together with the indignation of the people, the SKNDF resolutely denounces the maneuvers of the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime to frustrate the 15 August North-South student talks again, viewing them as an intolerable crime of desperately refusing dialogue between the North and South and reunification.

As is known, the 15 August North-South student talks are a conception proceeding from the pure and patriotic aspirations of youths and students who were born in the divided land and have grown up longing for a reunified fatherland, for rejoining the severed blood relationship of their fellow countrymen by creating an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity with their warm patriotism.

Indeed, the talks, which fully reflect the will and aspirations of the entire nation for reunification, are an epochally felicitous event in breaking through the deadlock, which has lasted for more than 40 years, between the North and the South and in providing a new phase of national reunification.

No one can hinder and frustrate the 15 August North-South student talks. The talks must be fruitfully prepared and successfully completed amid the acclamation of the entire nation.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u military regime is desperately trying to frustrate the 15 August student talks. Aimed at blocking contacts and dialogue between the masses in the North and the South and at maintaining and prolonging the present state of division at any cost, this eloquently shows that the regime does not have even an iota of intention to bring about national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. At the same time, this shows that the 7 July declaration, which is called the reunification policy of the 6th Republic, is a false and hypocritical policy with no credibility and is nothing but propaganda designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Although the No Tae-u ring is desperately trying to prevent the 15 August student talks through new fascist offensives, this can never be tolerated. Today the attitude toward the 15 August North-South student talks is a yardstick that distinguishes the stance of reunification from that of division and the attitude of patriotism from that of treachery.

The No Tae-u regime must give up the stance of negating dialogue and reunification, unconditionally stop all the criminal acts of disturbing the 15 August student talks at once, and guarantee all conveniences for realizing the 15 August talks.

The masters and principal party of the 15 August talks are youths and students in the North and the South. The students must not yield to any kind of appeasement, deception, or suppressive offensives of the government authorities. Instead they must turn out for the struggle to successfully hold the 15 August talks with a single heart and will and reap the fruition of the talks through a united struggle to the end.

The 15 August talks are not entirely for students, but talks to realize the will of all fellow countrymen for reunification and a forum of all people.

Though fascist violence becomes rampant, it cannot block the strength of the masses who have unanimously risen up in the sacred cause of patriotism. The masses of all walks of life should be conscious that the 15 August North-South student talks are talks to realize their aspirations for reunification. They should not spare any assistance and cooperation in the struggle of youths and students for the talks, but actively join in their struggle.

When our patriotic students and people, burning with aspirations for national reunification, rise up in the struggle to realize the 15 August North-South student talks hand in hand with each other, the talks are certain to be successful.

South Korea

Speaker Sends Letter to North on Proposed Talks
SK0108011888 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
30 Jul 88 p 2

["Full text" of letter from ROK National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun to his North Korean counterpart]

[Text] Keeping in mind the letter I sent on 18 July urging North Korean athletes to participate in the Seoul Olympics and your reply, which was sent on 26 July, and your letter of 20 July on the South-North parliamentary talks, I am proposing the following to you. I anticipate your affirmative reply at an early date.

For a preparatory contact to realize the South-North parliamentary talks mentioned in your 20 July letter, we would like to send 15 of our National Assemblymen to Panmunjom during the second week of August at the time and date desired by your side.

Accordingly, I hope that you inform us of the time and date your side desires, and also hope your side sends the same number of SPA delegates to Panmunjom on that time and date.

[Signed] Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, 1 August 1988

15-Member Delegation Organized
SK2907232588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Leaders of the four ruling and opposition parties yesterday accepted a recent North Korean offer of a South-North joint parliamentary conference and proposed that it be held next month.

They endorsed an accord by Policy Committee chairman of their parties Wednesday to propose a meeting of delegates to arrange the largest-ever session.

They organized the 15-member delegation with the four chief policy-makers and some members of the Assembly special committee on the Olympics.

It will be dispatched to the truce village of Panmunjom on a date before Aug. 13, to be designated by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly standing committee, they decided.

The decision came in a meeting of Yun Kil-chung of the Democratic Justice Party, Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party. It was arranged by Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun.

Their agreement is contained in a letter to be conveyed to Yang in the name of Kim Chae-sun Monday in reply to Yang's two letters, dated last Thursday and Tuesday, in which he called for the parliamentary debates an a non-aggression pact and Olympic issues.

The four political leaders said they hoped that the SPA sends a mission of the same number of Panmunjom for "preparatory contact" to translate Yang's proposal into action within the month of August.

Kim Yong-sam asserted that the delegations' meeting should be held in Pyongyang or a place designated by the North but he later agreed with the DJP to ask for it in the neutral site of Panmunjom.

Six members of the delegation will belong to the DJP, four to the PPD, three to the RDP and two to the NDRP in rough proportion to the numbers of their House seats.

The Southern delegation will be headed by the ruling party, most possibly by Pak Chun-kyu.

The members are Pak, Yi Han-tong, Nam Chae-hui, Kang Yong-hun, Chong Chang-hwa and Kim Chong-wi from the DJP.

Opposition members are Kim Pong-ho, Cho Se-hyong, Sin Sun-pom and Yi Chan-ku of the PPD, Hwang Pyong-tae, Pak Kwan-yong and Kim Tok-yong of the RDP and Kim Yong-hwan and Yon Che-won of the NDRP.

The list will be attached to the letter, said Yi Tong-pok, chief secretary to the Assembly speaker.

IOC Doubts North's Ability To Cohost Olympics
SK3107000788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 31 Jul 88 p 11

[Text] The International Olympic Committee [IOC] doubts the practicability of north Korea's staging five of the Seoul Olympic sports because of the short time before the Games opening, Korean IOC member Kim Un-yong said yesterday.

Kim, who attended the IOC Executive Board meeting at Lausanne July 25-26, said, "Most of the board members, citing the little time left before the Games, presented opinions that it would be difficult for north Korea to share the Games because of such technical problems as communications and television broadcasting."

In that context, the board members reached a conclusion that the only way for north Korea to participate in the 1988 Olympics is to send its athletes to Seoul, said Kim.

Kim returned home Friday.

Both the IOC and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee said as late as this past week that north Korea and five other boycotting nations can enter the Games as the door is still open to them.

But IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch indicated last Tuesday that it would be impossible for Pyongyang to hold all five sports as proposed earlier by the IOC.

Kim, who also serves as the SLOOC vice president, said that the IOC evaluates the ongoing contacts for dialogue between the two Koreas' legislators "in a positive way."

The IOC reaffirmed that it will make continuous efforts to encourage the six boycotters to participate in the Seoul Olympic, according to Kim.

Such IOC position toward the non-attending nations was confirmed by remarks by a top IOC official who came to Seoul Friday.

Raymond Gafner, the Swiss administrator of the IOC, said in an airport interview that the Olympic governing body will do its best to make north Korea come to Seoul until the Games open.

Gafner said, however, said that the IOC has yet to receive an official response from Pyongyang about its possible participation in the Games.

"I understand that it is not that the six countries have no intention to come to Seoul but hesitate in announcing their participation in the Games because of their internal problems," said the IOC official.

The IOC is currently encouraging the six nations to participate through the continental meeting of the team leaders of each country's Seoul Olympic delegations, Gafner concluded.

It was reported early this week that the Olympic chefs de mission of American nations adopted a resolution calling for the participation of Cuba and Nicaragua in a meeting of the member countries of the Pan American Sports Organization [PASO]. The two Olympic boycotting nations are members of the PASO.

North Stressing Nonaggression Pact
SK2907234088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Pyongyang Talks To Find Excuse for Absence From Seoul Olympics"]

[Text] The North Korean offer of a joint parliamentary conference gave the leaders of the rival parties a rare chance to sit together to finalize a reply to Pyongyang yesterday.

They easily endorsed on Wednesday an accord by their chief policy-makers to propose a meeting of South and North parliamentary delegations to prepare for the full-house session, suggested by Pyongyang.

They were considerate enough to call the initial contact a meeting of "representatives," not a preliminary meeting which Pyongyang deems unnecessary.

A 15-member high-powered mission comprising the chief policy-makers of the four parties was formed with hopes that the Northern delegation is also composed of top-notch politicians, delegated to decide on matters concerning a main conference.

The number of the mission members was set with respect to the fact that the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly in Pyongyang, a routine decision-making body, comprise 15 senior parliamentarians, led by Yang Hyong-sop.

Now the ball is in the Pyongyang court.

Observers here foresee that parliamentary talks are likely to resume next month and be held two or more times before the Seoul Olympics as both sides need appeasement gestures.

Yang sent a second letter to Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun Tuesday without waiting for a reply to his first letter in which he proposed a joint conference of Southern and Northern parliamentarians on a non-aggression pact.

In the second letter, apparently a reply to the Seoul Assembly's resolution on July 18 pressing Pyongyang to participate in the Olympics, Yang proposed to add the Olympic issue to the agenda.

Observers think that Pyongyang will try to find an excuse for its absence from the Seoul Games, the first "boycott-free" sports meet in 12 years, by renewing its demand for co-hosting, only to be denied by the Seoul mission in their talks.

North Korean authorities seem more interested in the non-aggression issue in talks with Seoul's unprecedented opposition-dominant legislature. Actually, the Assembly is not entitled to make any decisions on the Olympic issue.

The meeting is also direly pursued by the Seoul side which wants to show a peaceful climate on the Korean peninsula in the face of the international sports games to which it has attached significance.

But there are delicate differences in the viewpoints of the Pyongyang offer between the No Tae-u administration and parties and also among the four parties.

Dissatisfied with a North Korean snub of a series of the No administration's rapprochement proposals, the government and its Democratic Justice Party are rather passive in approaching Pyongyang's "peace offensive."

They believe that the sudden Northern proposal might stem from a "malicious plot" to bring about discontent among the four rival parties in the South and thereby take the initiative in dealing with the Seoul government.

The ruling camp is convinced that a full-dress session of 299 parliamentarians from the South and 655 from the North without a preliminary meeting, as proposed by Pyongyang, will slide into extreme disorder in which only propaganda offensives are available.

The opposition parties are generally more aggressive in the pursuit of dialogue with their Northern counterparts because they have no other way of improving relations with Pyongyang, a strict mandate of the young generation.

The Party for Peace and Democracy, strongly backed by the youths, has particularly been under heavy pressure from the students to lead the way for unification.

It is required to display its support for the students' second attempt to talk with Northern collegians on Aug 15, the 43rd anniversary of national independence from Japan, following the first one on June 10 foiled by riot police.

The "representatives' meeting" will be an answer to their requirement, a PPD officials said.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party, an archrival of the largest opposition PPD led by Kim Tae-chung, is of no exception in its crusade towards unification on whether to meet the students' demands or not.

Kim Yong-sam yesterday insisted on holding the delegations' meeting in Pyongyang in a more positive reaction to the Northern proposal.

The RDP president, seeking a trip to China, once said that he would go to Pyongyang if his visit contributes to the national unification movement.

Irrespective of his bids, Kim Yong-sam has gained lower scores from students, many radicals which usually brand the ruling camp as "negative" towards unification.

The previously ruling New Democratic Republican Party appears at least as prudent as the DJP and almost pessimistic about the outcome of a full-house session, even if convened next month.

Yet many observers point out that the South now has to assume more positive postures in the South-North issues, based on its superior strength, and it would lose little in the multi-level talks, once arranged.

Hungary, Yugoslavia May Seek Diplomatic Ties
SK3007033388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0315 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP)—High-ranking Hungarian and Yugoslavian government officials have expressed hope that South Korea and their countries will establish diplomatic relations, a Seoul newspaper reported Saturday.

Hungary's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Relations Jozsef Marjai told Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korea Federation of Banks, on June 29 that the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Hungary is possible at any time, according to the KOREA ECONOMIC DAILY.

Sin visited the East European countries from June 25-July 10, leading a trade mission comprising government officials.

The paper said that Yugoslavia's Minister of Foreign Trade Relations Nenad Krekic proposed to Sin on July 8 that South Korea and Yugoslavia upgrade their relations to the level of official diplomatic ties.

The daily quoted Korean Government officials as saying that normalization of diplomatic relations with the East European countries is expected to lead to direct trade, including joint ventures, between Korea and the East European countries.

China To Allow visits of South Tourists
SK2907234888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] South Korean tourists will be allowed to visit China, including Manchuria, soon, it was reported yesterday.

The Chinese open-door policy in the tourism sector was made known recently by He Ruchang, vice president of the China International Travel Service, who arrived here on July 26 with two officials of the state-run travel company.

He visited the Korea Tourism Promotion Corp. Wednesday to discuss tourist exchanges between Korea and China with KNTC officials.

In the meeting, the senior Chinese official reportedly said that China plans to permit South Korea tourist groups to travel all over China in the near future.

So far, Beijing has only issued visas to Korean businessmen, scholars, officials and athletes taking part in international conferences and sports events. Korea and China have no diplomatic ties yet.

He reportedly said that the aim of his visit is to convey the new tourism policy of the Chinese government to the Korean government.

For the attraction of tourists from Korea, the Chinese travel agency will have consultations with Korean travel firms recommended by the Korean government.

The China International Travel Service will select soon two Korean travel agents to have them recruit Korean tour groups wishing to visit China. Their visas will be issued by Chinese authorities in Tokyo and Hong Kong, it was reported.

He reportedly said that Koreans don't have to worry about security while travelling in China, expressing his hope that the civilian tourism exchange will lead to development of diplomatic and economic relationships.

He was accompanied by Qian Binkau, a deputy chief assistant of the company's marketing department, and Li Guanglin, an assistant manager in charge of tourism promotion in Japan. They leave here today.

Direct Flight Service With PRC Considered
SK3107005288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Korea and China are considering opening direct flight services between the two countries, aviation sources here said yesterday.

For the direct air route opening, Cho Chung-ku, president of Korean Air [KAL], recently visited Beijing to consult with officials of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] over the matter. Cho was reportedly accompanied by Ko Chung-sam, executive managing director for international affairs of the Korean national flag carrier.

They reportedly discussed with CAAC officials the possibility of direct flight services between Korea and China.

The two sides got down to details about KAL airliners' direct flights from Korea to several Chinese cities.

They also mulled the flights of KAL airliners to other countries passing through Chinese territorial airspace, according to the sources.

Cho and CAAC officials then discussed ways to cooperate for the direct flights of CAAC planes from China to Korea during the period of the Seoul Olympic Games slated for Sept. 17- Oct. 2, the sources said.

The two sides have been seeking ways to cooperate in the field of civil aviation through a series of contacts, the sources said.

As part of this endeavor, it was reported that Cho Chung-hun, chairman of KAL, visited Beijing in December, 1986.

The sources did not exclude the possibility that the two sides has made some breakthrough in Korea-China aviation cooperation this time.

Meanwhile, a Transportation Ministry official said that it is impossible for the two countries to open direct regular flight services because the Korean and Chinese governments have not concluded any aviation agreement yet.

However, the official admitted the possibility that Cho had consulted with CAAC officials over the KA' plan to launch chartered flights to China to transport Korean tourist groups.

To encourage tourist exchanges between the two countries, three Chinese officials recently visited Korea. The team was headed by He Ruchang, vice president of the China International Travel Service, the Chinese national travel agency.

They reportedly discussed with Korean officials ways to promote tourist exchanges between Korea and China. For this, China plans to issue visas to Korean tourists wishing to visit China in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

They reportedly guaranteed Korean travellers' security while visiting China. They said that Korean tourists can visit any part of China, including Manchuria.

It was reported that the two sides had made a considerable headway in tourism and aviation cooperation. But, the Chinese side is said to be reluctant to announce the results in consideration of its traditional ties with North Korea.

Senior Bank Officials Pay Visit to China
SK2907234988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Leading domestic bank officials are now visiting China, it was learned yesterday.

It is the first time for local bank officials to visit China with which the nation maintains no diplomatic relations.

According to business circles, seven banking officials representing seven domestic banks including the Cho Hung Bank, the Hanil Bank, the Korea Foreign Exchange Bank, the Commercial Bank of Korea and the Bank of Seoul left for China through Hong Kong.

They are the leaders of branch offices or presidents of incorporated firms established in the British colony by the seven local banks.

Business sources said they are scheduled to visit major Chinese cities including Beijing and Shanghai until August 11.

They added that they will discuss the opening of direct foreign exchange transactions with the Bank of China and other Chinese banking institutions.

In addition, they will visit major Chinese industrial complexes to study the possibility of cooperation between their banks and Chinese businesses.

The sources said that in case they discover the possibility of cooperation with Chinese industries, they would offer financial aid to the Chinese side.

It is reported that the visit to China by the seven domestic bank officials was arranged by the Standard Chartered Bank of the Great Britain.

DJP Chairman To Visit Philippines, Japan
SK2907235688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, will leave Seoul today for a nine-day visit to the Philippines and Japan.

Yun will meet with Philippine President Corazon Aquino and other political leaders.

When he visits Japan Aug. 3 Yun will have talks with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to discuss mutual interests of the two countries. Yun will also meet with former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Public Hearing on Student Talks To Be Held
SK3107005588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly will hold a public hearing next week on the projected students talks between South and North Korea.

The special Assembly panel on unification yesterday decided to invite eight people from various walks of life, including representatives of university students, for the one-day public hearing.

The general public will be able to attend a question-and-answer session with panelists during the hearing, which is designed to reflect the views of the grassroots in the formulation of the unification policy.

On June 10, police blocked students from going to the truce village of Panmunjom to hold a conference on the unification with their northern counterparts.

The students are planning to try again for the Panmunjom meeting on August 15.

Gleysteen 'Willing' To Testify on Kwangju Case
SK2907234488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 88 p 2

[By correspondent Yi Chae-sung]

[Text] Washington—Former U.S. ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen has voiced his willingness to give testimonies with regard to the Kwangju uprising in 1980, it was learned Friday.

Gleysteen allegedly gave the favorable response to the request by Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, chairman of the Korean National Assembly special committee for investigation on the Kwangju incident, according to Rep. Cho Se-hyong of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Rep. Cho said an official at the department's Korean desk told him that the department had conveyed the contents of Rep. Mun's letter asking for Gleysteen's testimony through an informal channel.

However, the official did not clarify whether Gleysteen will fly to Seoul to testify before the Korean legislature or give a testimony to a special probe team to be sent by the committee to the United States.

The official also said he had asked the U.S. Defense Department to convey Mun's request to John Wickham, former commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and had been given consent by the department.

Gleysteen and Wickham served in Korea during the Kwangju tragedy. According to official statistics, 191 persons were killed in the process of quelling the anti-martial law demonstrations.

Chon 'Willing' To Give Written Testimony
SK3107003088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] An aide has indicated former President Chon tu-hwan is willing to give written testimony to the parliamentary panel investigating allegations of irregularities and corruption in his administration.

The panel decide Friday to investigate 30 allegations of irregularities and scandalous events, many of which involve Chon and his relatives.

Ruling party members of the panel and Chon's close aides, including An Hyon-tae, chief of presidential security forces under Chon, have met to discuss Chon giving

written testimony, a DJP official said. An was quoted as telling the DJP panel members that any of the charges against Chon and his family are groundless rumors or exaggerations.

Chon is ready to clarify his position in connection with alleged irregularities involving himself and his family, An said.

The ruling party members and Chon's aides agreed to oppose a direct parliamentary investigation and Chon's appearance before the panel, Rep. Kim Chung-kwon of the Democratic Justice Party said.

Opposition parties have demanded that Chon appear before the parliamentary panel investigating irregularities under his rule.

A direct parliamentary probe could be launched into Chon's relatives, including his elder brother Ki-hwan, younger brother Kyong-hwan and Yi Kyu-tong, Chon's father-in-law, according to Kim, who is on the panel.

The most serious charges against Chon and his family involve the Ilhae Foundation (Ilhae is Chon's pen name), the Saesedae (New Generation) Heart Foundation headed by former First Lady Yi Sun-cha, capital flight overseas, beautification of Chon's ancestral tombs, construction of presidential villas and meddling in police affairs by Ki-hwan.

An was quoted as saying he has sufficient evidence to counter opposition allegations that Chon was involved in capital flight, wrongdoing in establishment of the Ilhae Foundation and other irregularities.

The DJP has also decided to seek a way for former President Choe Kyu-ha to give written testimony to another parliamentary ad hoc committee, dealing with the Kwangju incident.

The opposition has demanded that Choe testify on the Kwangju civil uprising before the parliamentary panel. Choe was president at that time.

The ruling party has opposed the demand, saying that calling for Choe's testimony is a discourtesy to a former president.

Assembly Panel To Probe 30 'Eminent' Cases
SK2907232088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] A special Assembly panel yesterday decided to launch an initial investigation into 30 eminent cases of the alleged irregularities and corruption of the Fifth Republic, including alleged capital diversion abroad by former president Chon Tu-hwan and his family members.

The agreement was reached in a meeting of representatives of the four parties in the special Assembly probe committee on the irregularities of the past administration.

The four parties put forward 163 items of irregularities and malpractices of the Fifth Republic for Assembly probe, of which they initially selected 30.

The 163 cases break down to 25 from the government party, 21 from Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, 58 from Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party, and 59 from Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party.

The special panel will hold a meeting of all its members on Aug 2 to adopt the 30 cases for an initial investigation and to pick up additional cases of irregularities for probe.

The following is the list of the 30 irregularities the four parties selected for House probe yesterday.

(1) The Ilhae Foundation (2) The Saesedae (New Generation) Heart Foundation (3) The irregularities of ex-president Chon and his family members and their alleged capital flight overseas (4) The reconstruction and gardening of Chon's private house in Yonhui-dong (5) The construction of presidential villas (6) The import of foreign cows (7) The forceful takeover of Noryangjin Fisheries Market (8) An irregular purchase by a relative of the ex-president of a market in Taejon (9) Influence-peddling in the course of reorganizing of insolvent companies (10) Human rights violation at the Samchong (Three cleans) Reeducation Camp in 1980 (11) Meddling in the police personnel reshuffle by Chon Ki-hwan, older brother of the former president (12) The purchase of two presidential planes (13) Beautification of ancestral tombs of ex-president Chon (14) Favors given to a farm owned by Yi Kyu-tong, father-in-law of the former president (15) Embezzlement in aborted deal to purchase Air Force planes (16) Influence-peddling in the transfer of ownership of the Hyatt Hotel in Pusan (17) Misuse of the Petroleum Reserve Fund for political purposes (18) The import of low-quality coal (19) Specific favor given to the Tongil Co. run by younger brother of ex-first lady Yi Sun-cha (20) Financial scandal involving the Hanmi Hospital in Songnam, south of Seoul (21) The sudden fluctuation of beef price (22) Embezzlement in the bidding for the road traffic signals (23) Presidential facilities and accommodation at the residential houses of governors (24) Secret and irregular permit for the construction of golf courses (25) Auction of huge lots of lands owned by Seoul City Administration to the Lotte group (26) Whereabouts of personal assets and cash of ex-president Pak Chong-hui who was assassinated in 1979 (27) The clearing of huge assets and properties the Fifth Republic retrieved from "corrupt politicians" in 1980 (28) The bidding process for the construction of nuclear plants Nos. 11 and 12 (29)

Redevelopment by the state-run Korea Housing Corp. and (30) The mysterious group suicide at a welfare center called the Five Oceans Welfare Center.

Probe of 5th Republic Questioned

SK3107010588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Jul 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] The National Assembly set sail on its investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic under the presidency of Chon Tu-hwan by agreeing to make an initial probe into 30 out of the 163 instances put forward by the four parties Friday.

It is still unclear whether the special Assembly panel will eventually handle all the 163 scandalous events but no one doubts that the probe results will have a fundamental effect on future political development. The four parties have yet to agree on whether they will examine the remaining irregularities in the second stage of the panel activities.

It is interesting to note that the government party submitted 25 instances of irregularities for an initial probe with special weight placed on digging-up the public suspicion on ex-president Chon and his family members.

The government party agreed with the three opposition parties to probe the alleged corrupt acts and capital diversion overseas by Chon and his family members.

Rep. Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the special Assembly investigating committee, said it is a little surprising for the government party to include such "sensitive scandals" involving Chon for investigation. But it was not surprising that the ruling party excluded human rights violations and the party's controversial fund-raising, which the opposition demanded to be included in the investigation.

As a "secret weapon" to break the brunt of an opposition offensive, the government party is expected to call for the investigation of irregularities allegedly committed by opposition leaders later.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy backed away from its earlier position and excluded the Kwangju-based Kumho group's political collusion with the Fifth Republic from the initial probe. It had asserted that the Kumho group was able to set up the nation's second civil airline last year under the connivance of ex-president Chon. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, cast a suspicious eye on the exclusion of the Kumho case from the list of 30 instances of irregularities the PPD submitted for the initial parliamentary probe. "I can not understand why the PPD excluded the Kumho case," Kim Yong-sam said.

The RDP paid special attention to digging up the forced merger and disbandment of the news media in the early 1980s.

Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party seeks to highlight in what way the Fifth Republic used the huge amount of funds it retrieved from the so-called corrupt politicians, including Kim Chong-pil, himself, in 1980.

The government party has changed its footdragging attitude toward investigating numerous scandals involving the ex-president. Observers say that the change of mind by the government party stems from its belief that the irregularities of the past administration must not become a roadblock to the smooth sailing of the new administration.

Kim Yong-sam's RDP could not enlist support from the other three parties into the investigation of the forced merger and integration of the news media. The three parties were reluctant to dig up the scandals involving the news media, saying that their merger and integration has become "history."

As the full-fledged Assembly kicks off the probe into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, informed people questioned whether the special panel will be able to maintain "neutrality and fairness" and not indulge in political bargaining, behind-the-scene wheeling and dealing and tenacious lobbying from the businesses implicated.

They also question whether ex-president Chon will stand before the Assembly panel to testify, an action which may be the key to the smooth solution to the irregularities. Friday night, the government party held a strategic meeting with a key aide to ex-president Chon, who reportedly said that Chon will clarify his position in written statements, instead of standing before the Assembly probe panel.

The opposition seeks to force Chon to stand before the panel, riding on the public opinion favoring this taking place. It also seeks a visit to the home of the ex-president for "interrogation." But the ex-president party will have him host the press before opposition representatives make a direct visit.

In the final stage of the interrogation, the government party might ask Chon to personally recount his alleged scandalous acts through a personal press conference.

Kim Chong-pil Cautions

SK2907233288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jul 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Irregularities"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday instructed lawmakers of the New Democratic Republic Party to exercise caution in listing the irregularities and corruption of the Fifth Republic.

He recalled an axiom, "if you throw a stone in an unscrupulous manner, an untargeted frog may be hit and killed."

But Kim also stressed that the NDRP should not omit cases of irregularities implicating party members, adding that there should be no sanctuary in the investigations into irregularities.

It was at Kim's instruction that the NDRP picked such issues as the Korea Explosives Group's takeover of the

Myongsong group, the alleged political-business collusion by Tong-A Construction, and the forceful purchase of the fisheries market in Noryangjin. The three cases are said to implicate NDRP members.

Kim Sung-yon, chairman of the Korea Explosives Group, is nephew of NDRP lawmaker Kim Chung-kwon. A NDRP lawmaker was a former senior executive of Tong-A Construction. A figure implicated in the takeover of the Noryangjin Fisheries Market is the relative of a NDRP lawmaker.

Burma

Former 'Close' Ne Win Colleague Arrested
*BK3007092888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT
30 Jul 88*

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP)—Former Brigadier General Aung Gyi, once a close colleague of former Burmese leader Ne Win, has been arrested along with at least five other people, diplomatic sources in Rangoon said by telephone.

Aung Gyi, 70, was picked up late Friday in connection with letters he wrote criticizing Gen. Ne Win for repressive measures taken against recent student demonstrations, they said.

Among those arrested was former Foreign Minister Hla Han, former member of Gen. Ne Win's Revolutionary Council Kyi Maung and former Industrial Minister and Revolutionary Council member Colonel Maung Shwe.

Sein Win of the U.S. news agency THE ASSOCIATED PRESS was also arrested.

These men were all believed to be in their mid 60's.

They, as well as Mr. Aung Gyi, were arrested late Friday by "intelligence people," according to diplomats, who said the arrests were all in connection with Mr. Aung Gyi's letters against Gen. Ne Win.

"This is all happening very quickly," a diplomat said, adding that he felt students would react.

Mr. Sein Lwin, who has worked for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS since 1968, was in jail for three years in the early 1960's, two of them after Gen. Ne Win took power in a coup in 1962.

Crackdown, Arrests Profiled

*BK3007120688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT
30 Jul 88*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP)—Burmese leader Sein Lwin has signed measures to open up the rigidly socialist economy but at the same time cracked down on dissent by arresting former Brigadier General Aung Gyi, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

Aung Gyi, who fell out with former leader Ne Win when he advocated liberal economic measures following General Ne Win's takeover in a 1962 coup, was arrested late Friday along with at least five other people, the sources in Rangoon said by telephone.

They said Mr. Aung Gyi, 70, and the others were picked up in connection with letters he wrote criticizing Gen. Ne Win for repressive measures taken against student demonstrations in March and June in which at least 50 people died by official count.

The diplomats said this was a sign that Mr. Sein Lwin, who this week replaced Gen. Ne Win as both ruling party chairman and president, was "serious" in suppressing dissent.

Mr. Sein Lwin is only the second person to head the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), the vehicle for the isolationist "Burmese way to socialism" which in 26 years has ruined the nation's economy, say analysts.

Mr. Sein Lwin, who has led repression of dissent in Burma since 1962, ordered the suppression of the student demonstrations in March and June.

Diplomats have predicted he would maintain this severe stand but carry out necessary economic reforms and the NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA (NAB) said in Rangoon Saturday that the former critic of economic reforms had signed a law allowing private enterprise to function in Burma's centralized socialist economy.

The arrest of Mr. Aung Gyi came as a surprise, the diplomats said.

"This is all happening very quickly," said one diplomat, adding that he felt students would react.

Among those arrested were former Foreign Minister Hla Han, former member of Gen. Ne Win's Revolutionary Council Kyi Maung, former Industrial Minister and Revolutionary Council member Colonel Maung Shwe and Sein Win of the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS News Agency.

Mr. Sein Win, who has worked for the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS since 1968, was jailed for three years in the early 1960's, two of them after the 1962 coup.

The arrests were all made in connection with letters Mr. Aung Gyi wrote to Gen. Ne Win in May and June charging human rights violations in stopping student demonstrations, the diplomats said.

In his letter Mr. Aung Gyi said Burma's problems were caused by "economic hardship and scarcity of food, clothing and shelter."

He added that: "The country has plunged to the bottom politically, economically and socially. The moral decay is the most deplorable."

A delegate to a special congress of Burma's sole party charged on July 24 that Mr. Aung Gyi had distributed letters among students and the people "to mislead them by falsely and maliciously exaggerating the number of people killed or wounded" during the disturbances in March and June.

Yebaw Maung Thint told an extraordinary BSPP congress that Mr. Aung Gyi had tried to sow discord among the leadership and within the Army while pretending to be loyal to Gen. Ne Win "with the aim of coming back into power."

Mr. Aung Gyi was a close associate of Gen. Ne Win and number two in the military in 1962 but he resigned in 1963 when his calls for a liberal economic policy were ignored.

He was deputy chief of staff during Gen. Ne Win's 1958-62 caretaker government which took over when the U Nu regime failed to stem a splintering of political parties in Burma, where some 15 ethnic groups live.

He joined the Revolutionary Council set up after the 1962 coup and resigned the following year, after which business and trade were nationalized.

Student Demonstration Seen as Test for Sein Lwin
BK2907165688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1655 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 29 (AFP)—Mild student demonstrations and pamphlet distribution interrupting worship and meditation at the Schwedagon Pagoda here on Thursday was not well received, eyewitnesses said.

Buddhist devotees said they were unhappy the students had chosen a major religious holiday to agitate at Burma's most famous religious shrine.

No government response has been reported, but diplomats and analysts here see the incident, as well as rioting Tuesday in Nyede, some 400 kms (250 miles) north of here, as a test of strength for new Burmese leader Sein Lwin.

"It is easy to agitate, but will the students follow words with action?" One diplomat commented, adding: "How then would the government handle the situation? This would be the first test."

It was an open question as to whether Mr. Sein Lwin, new chief of Burma's ruling party, could cope with the disturbances, analysts said.

However, the fact that he does not have the stature of his predecessor, Ne Win, is seen as a potentially positive factor, analysts said.

Sein Lwin, who united the Southeast Asian nation's two most powerful slots when Parliament elected him president on Wednesday, is considered more accessible than his predecessor to the rest of the country's leadership, analysts said.

"The key question is whether Sein Lwin would be given a chance to prove himself," a diplomat commented.

The rioting in Nyede occurred the day Sein Lwin, 66 and a leading figure in suppressing dissent in Burma, was named chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) at a Central Committee meeting in Rangoon.

One person died and five were wounded when police used firearms to disperse disturbances Tuesday, the NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA (NAB) reported Wednesday.

No reason was given for the riots but they were believed to be linked to dissatisfaction with the choice of Mr. Sein Lwin, who has sent riot police to suppress demonstrations by students in several Burmese towns since March.

At least 50 people died in the latest unrest, according to official accounts, but diplomats put the figure at up to 200.

Burmese strongman General Ne Win, 77, whose resignation as chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) was accepted Monday, was the last man to head both the party and state until he resigned the presidency in 1981.

Paper Comments on Speech by U Sein Lwin
BK3007042888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 30 Jul 88

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] The editorial of LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN entitled: Speech by Party Chairman U Sein Lwin, notes that in his closing address at the 10th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee on 26 July 1988, BSPP Chairman U Sein Lwin said party organizations at different levels must study constantly and report to higher organizations to take action to ensure that the people do not encounter difficulties in working under the economic reforms and changes that were passed at the extraordinary party congress.

He said there are party organs, party cadres, and party members in every organization and department. Despite this, bribery, losses and wastage, work delays, and corruption still exist under different excuses, and it is common knowledge that the people have to put up with it. He warned the leaders of party cells, party cadres, and personnel and workers who are party members to quickly change such behavior.

The party members, party cadres, and workers should carry out these instructions contained in the speech of BSPP Chairman U Sein Lwin. They are to follow these instructions to successfully implement the economic reforms laid down by the emergency party congress, and such implementation would contribute to national economic development. The party members, party cadres, and indigenous people are to carry out these tasks in the spirit of patriotism. They must correct past weaknesses in their endeavor to work successfully for the national economy.

Paper Comments on Economic Reform Tasks
BK3007044688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0140 GMT 30 Jul 88

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] The BOTATAUNG newspaper editorial entitled: National Endeavor for National Economic Reforms, notes that the recent extraordinary party congress was convened to objectively review the existing political, organizational, economic, and social conditions in the state and to seek ways to improve these conditions. In accordance with the decision of the party congress, economic reforms are to be carried out.

Once the economic reforms are effectively carried out, favorable conditions will emerge for productive forces to expand according to their capability. By systematically allowing the public, cooperative, and private sectors to engage in production and trade in economic enterprises, the people will be able to constructively apply their innovation, creativity, physical and mental capability, industriousness, and capital.

When these reforms are carried out, favorable economic conditions will emerge and people's needs will be fulfilled. As the economic, ideological, and party constitutional reforms and changes based on discussions by the party congress delegates are implemented and coordinated, the general situation in the country will improve and become stable.

While these reforms and changes are being carried out, defects and weaknesses in allocating responsibility and in the style of operation in the party and state apparatus and mass and class organizations must be reformed. As these reforms and changes are carried out favorable conditions will emerge in the management of political, economic, and legal affairs.

State Council Promulgates Private Enterprise Law
BK2907141988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] The chairman of the State Council today signs and promulgates Law No 5, 1988, on annulment of the private enterprise law passed by the Fourth People's Assembly Extraordinary Session.

The law annuls the private enterprise law that was passed as Law No 12 by the People's Assembly in 1977.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

UK's Thatcher Arrives for 2-Day Visit
BK3107112288 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 31 Jul 88

vkkText] The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, now in Singapore on a 2-day official visit, will hold talks with the prime minister this evening. The prime minister will later host dinner in her honor at the Istana [Palace].

Mrs Thatcher, accompanied by her husband, Mr Dennis Thatcher, arrived in Singapore this morning. They were received at Changi Airport by the home affairs minister, Mr S. Jeyakumar, and Mrs Jeyakumar, the minister and lady in attendance.

The British leader is here at the invitation of Mr Lee. She will leave for Australia tomorrow to attend its bicentennial celebrations.

Holds Talks With Prime Minister
BK3107141688 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] The visiting British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has held talks with the prime minister. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lee Kuan Yew met at the Istana [palace].

The British leader earlier officiated at a ceremony to mark the joint research and development achievements of Telecoms and GEC [General Electric Company]-Marconi, a British company, in the development of television at Comcenter. In her speech, she said the project reflected the best of cooperation between Britain and Singapore to produce a world first. She hopes that there will be many more examples of such cooperation.

Mr Thatcher later attended a dinner at the Istana hosted by Mr Lee. The British leader is on a 2-day official visit here at the invitation of the prime minister.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Gives Press Briefing About Talks
BK3107084788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Press briefing by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, apparently held in Bogor on 28 July following the conclusion of the Jakarta informal meeting—recorded]

[Text] I would like to take this opportunity to express thanks from this podium to President Suharto, Foreign Minister Alatas, and the Government of the Republic of

Indonesia for their efforts in organizing this successful meeting. We may regard this recent meeting as a progressive step forward because all parties had to sit down to talk and make joint efforts to resolve the Cambodian problem, and this was the first time that efforts to resolve the Cambodian problem were linked with two key questions, that is, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the return of the Pol Pot clique.

During the past few years, the demand for a political solution only mentioned the problem of Vietnamese troops alone; nothing was said about Pol Pot's return. Now, the question about Pol Pot has been attached to the question on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Progress was seen in this point, that is, on the point that both sides have paid attention to each other's concern.

Here, maybe you ladies and gentlemen might want to ask why the four Cambodian factions did not issue any joint document. This, outwardly, seems as if no progress has been made. However, I would like to inform you that my faction, Prince Norodom Ranariddh's faction, and that of His Excellency Son Sann had made great efforts to find a common stance. His Excellency Son Sann, as the most senior man at this meeting, exerted many efforts to find a common stance, but to no avail, as the Khmer Rouge faction had rejected it. To speed up the process toward finding a political solution, we have proposed the setting up of a National Reconciliation Council, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to be the chairman of this council. But again, the Khmer Rouge rejected it. Since the creation of this National Reconciliation Council was not feasible, we then proposed the formation of a working group among the Cambodian factions, but again this was rejected.

However, something good was achieved as an announcement was made this morning on the formation of a working group. But, for us, as a matter of national pride, we wish that all Cambodian parties would agree among themselves to set up a Cambodian working group to speed up the process toward finding a solution. I mentioned this just to avoid public misunderstanding that the lack of progress was caused by all the Khmer parties. I would like to stress that the Hun Sen, Son Sann, and Ranariddh Khmer groups made great efforts, but the Khieu Samphan Khmer group stood in the way. Therefore, this is to prevent people from misunderstanding that all parties are at fault.

You might have already heard that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk agreed with me yesterday that we will meet for the third time in Paris in October 1988.

This is just my short statement. I would like to thank all of you. Now, I am ready to answer your questions.

[Question] Does your excellency agree with all of Samdech Sihanouk's proposals?

[Hun Sen] It is too early for me to make any comment now. I need to study the samdech's proposals more closely.

[Question] If you cannot comment, then what is your impression?

[Hun Sen] I would like to stress that it is because I am impressed that I said I would need to study them closely and thoroughly.

[Question] Mr Hun Sen, does this mean that Samdech Sihanouk has made what you would call a concession because he agreed to join a framework placed under the PRK? What is your opinion regarding this concession of Samdech Sihanouk?

[Hun Sen] I would like to make it clear that the National Reconciliation Council is not under the authority of any present organization. It is above the four factions.

[Question] If Samdech Sihanouk made a demand, would your excellency accept it?

[Hun Sen] As I just said, it seems a little too premature for me to make any comment at this moment. Maybe this matter would be discussed this coming October.

[Question] Does this mean that you still have doubts about this decision?

[Hun Sen] I would like to reiterate that I am interested in this proposal. Naturally, there are two kinds of human feelings, the good and the bad.

[Question] Excuse me, sir. Since the National Reconciliation Council is above all else, does this mean that it has greater power and authority than the government? Is this a step to avoid having to set up a coalition government.

[Hun Sen] A coalition government is essential and necessary. There must be such a government for the future of Cambodia. My faction has accepted the idea of forming a coalition government in Cambodia, but we have not yet agreed on the timetable for the formation of a coalition government. Therefore, before advancing toward forming this government, we must know what we should do in this council in order to make preparations [for the formation of the coalition government].

[Question] I would like to know whether this National Reconciliation Council is vested with a power that will be above that of the government?

[Hun Sen] It has been defined in our proposal that its duty is to organize the implementation of all agreements reached by the various factions and to organize the elections. To assist this council, we proposed the setting up of a number of subcommittees, namely the military subcommittee which will discuss matters related to the

military; the political subcommittee which is duty-bound to draft a new constitution for endorsement by our new National Assembly; the subcommittee to conduct and prepare the elections which has the duty to draft electoral law; and the subcommittee for international control which is duty-bound to discuss matters related to the participating countries and the framework of the International Control Committee.

[Question] Could you foresee any possibility that the other three factions may reach a separate agreement to prevent the Khmer Rouge obstacle?

[Hun Sen] I do not want to make any prediction, nor do I intend to split the coalition government. All I can say is that if any party still stubbornly refuses to advance toward finding an end to the people's suffering, we should not let this situation drag on indefinitely, for the real victims are the Cambodian people.

[Question] Does this mean that your excellency might cooperate with just Samdech Norodom Sihanouk alone, or even with Mr Son Sann?

[Hun Sen] I would like to inform you that we want all parties to join the national reconciliation. Only in this way will reconciliation be successful. What we must take into consideration is the Khmer Rouge danger. Therefore, it is most necessary to disarm the Khmer Rouge and cease aid to the Khmer Rouge in order to prevent the revival of the genocidal regime. We accept the Khmer Rouge in a political settlement, but we absolutely reject its armed forces which are the tool making the return of this regime possible.

[Question] Is it your impression that the Khmer Rouge do not want to take part in the political settlement or national reconciliation?

[Hun Sen] Everything has already been shown at this informal meeting of the past few days. They [the Khmer Rouge] did not even want to compromise on the principles of independence, neutrality, and nonalignment.

[Question] It has been proposed that China take some measures to end its aid to the Khmer Rouge, but at present nobody seems to make any mention about China. Does China have any formula on power sharing in the future government?

[Hun Sen] I would like to stress that the obstacle is right there. They proposed that the Vietnamese troops be withdrawn, and we and Vietnam agreed to withdraw and even put forward a specific timetable. But when it was proposed that all foreign aid, including China and some other countries that you know, be ended, they made no commitment at all about this. As you know, China has talked about the formation of a government like this or

that all the time, but the distribution of power by China is a Chinese matter meant for China. For my country, the Cambodians must talk to each other on the power sharing.

[Question] What is your opinion about Samdech Sihanouk's proposal that in power sharing, there must be a four-party government [words indistinct] is four-party government remains within the existing framework of the PRK, all should jointly contribute to the elections, and the administration should gradually [words indistinct]. Do you agree with this proposal?

[Hun Sen] As I just said, it is too early to make any comment now. I would like to stress that any government must be decided upon by the Cambodian people. It is true that a formula such as the one in Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal is worth considering.

[Question] Excellency Hun Sen, do you agree with Sihanouk's proposal for an international peace conference to be convened by the UN secretary general with the participation of Laos, Vietnam, ASEAN, and India?

[Hun Sen] There are now four forums around the Cambodian problem. The first forum is that between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and myself. The second is the one here. The third is between the four Cambodian parties and the Nonaligned Movement, and now there is another forum which is to be arranged by the UN secretary general. We have to examine all of them. We have now held two of them. The third was the meeting of expert groups in New Delhi a few days ago. We must consider which forums we should hold in the future.

[Question] Your excellency, it looks like there are some contradictions regarding the Khmer Rouge problem. You said that you control some 90 percent of the territory, therefore the resistance poses no problem to your excellency. But now that you have met them, it looks like there are some disagreements. How serious is the Khmer Rouge danger?

[Hun Sen] The question is only that the Khmer Rouge's war of destruction against the people is going on. That is what we must end. This problem can be put to an end only after we cease foreign aid to these forces at a time when the Vietnamese troops are withdrawing.

Hun Sen Holds News Conference on Arrival
*BK2907125988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1130 GMT 29 Jul 88*

["Latest News"]

[Text] At 1230 on 29 July, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, called a news conference with national and foreign media to talk about the outcome of the just concluded Jakarta informal meeting.

Answering reporters' questions, Comrade Hun Sen said: The PRK delegation, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation, and the Lao Foreign Ministry delegation to the informal conference in Jakarta brought home a success exceeding all our expectations, meaning that this was a meeting between warring Khmer parties and between two groups of countries that have been involved in the Cambodian problem for nearly 10 years.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed: Just the meeting itself is seen as a success. Yet there is another success. This was the first time the Cambodian problem was discussed in combination with two questions: First, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia and second, the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the need to stop aid to the hostile Cambodian forces. For more than 9 years, demands have been made for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops without consideration being given to the return of the Khmer Rouge forces and the international aid to the warring Khmer forces.

At the same time, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers noted that if the Khmer Rouge were not present at that meeting we would have progressed hundreds of kilometers farther, for he, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and His Excellency Son Sann made every effort and compromise to find a common stance, but to no avail, because the Khmer Rouge continued to raise obstacles and sabotage our agreement with Son Sann and the forces of Samdech Sihanouk.

Comrade Hun Sen went on: For instance, Samdech Sihanouk agreed to be the chairman of the national reconciliation council that we proposed, and we also proposed the creation of four subcommittees—namely, the military subcommittee, political subcommittee, subcommittee for organizing the election, and subcommittee for international control. Samdech Sihanouk accepted the chairmanship, but the Khmer Rouge refused. Therefore, without the presence of the Khmer Rouge, an official communique between Cambodian parties might have been issued. Nevertheless, the final document, or the statement of Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the chairman of the meeting, clearly pointed out the success of the informal conference, considering it a success exceeding all expectations.

Comrade Hun Sen expressed the hope that, like our Cambodian compatriots and citizens, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples are awaiting the results brought back by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of foreign affairs, and the Lao Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao acting minister of foreign affairs. One of these results is that we shattered the deadlock that has dragged on for more than 9 years.

Comrade Hun Sen added: At least, we have shattered the political and psychological deadlock, and I would like to announce that the Pol Potists were politically eliminated at the Jakarta conference, but they remain stubborn in their attempts to undermine us.

Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphatically said: We must therefore continue our struggle in depth to quickly find a political solution to the Cambodian problem, which is of vital interest to our Cambodian people. In doing this, we must further promote the alliance of friendship between the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples, as well as the solidarity between the three Indochinese countries, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

Inform Compatriots About Meeting

*BK0108124888 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1202 GMT 1 Aug 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, 1 August—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has informed the entire Kampuchean people the result of the recent Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] on the Kampuchean issue.

In a message extended today to his countrymen, Chairman Hun Sen said it was the first time that the settlement of the Kampuchean issue was discussed by the four Khmer factions with due attention to the supreme interests of the Kampuchean people, especially their right to live free from the danger of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Actually, he noted, this event had never been the thought of before.

He considered JIM a success in the search for the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict by negotiations and in the PRK's policy of the national reconciliation. But it is regrettable that stubborn as it is, the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan was bent on a negative position to oppose the restoration of peace and the national reconciliation in Kampuchea. JIM held that it is high time to solve the Kampuchean issue. Through the meeting, the world public has understood all the more clearly the main obstacle to the process of national reconciliation in Kampuchea and the cause of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

Hun Sen said the Kampuchean people and the world opinion realize that the genocidal Pol Pot clique has not yet given up its ambition to topple our regime, and that the Pol Potists have left no stone unturned to achieve their design.

JIM's success resulted from the PRK's good will and sincerity to resolve the Kampuchean issue and put an end to the Kampuchean people's suffering as quick as possible, Hun Sen remarked. He said the Khmer Rouge side was completely isolated at the JIM due to its unconstructive and negative attitude.

Chairman Hun Sen called on the entire Kampuchean people to do their utmost to carry out the strategic tasks laid down by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and thwart all sinister plots and moves of the enemy.

Politburo Approves Outcome of Jakarta Meeting
*BK3007135688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 88*

["Communique"]

[Text] On the morning of 30 July 1988, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee held a meeting to hear the report of the PRK's high-level delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, which just returned from the informal meeting in Jakarta, the Republic of Indonesia, held from 25 to 28 July.

After hearing this report, the party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the good results made by the delegation as well as the results obtained by the informal meeting, holding that the first historic meeting of the four Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, and the six ASEAN countries has broken both psychologically and politically through the deadlock which has dragged on for the past more than 9 years.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau understood that this was the first time that countries in Southeast Asia joined hands in helping to resolve a problem of another fellow Southeast Asian country, and this was the first time that they agreed to link together two key points for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, namely: The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, and the assurance of that the Pol Pot regime's genocidal policy and the means for the implementation of genocide will not return, as well as the cessation of foreign aid to antagonistic Cambodian forces.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau highly appreciated the active role of the Indonesian Government, particularly that of His Excellency President Suharto and His Excellency Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who created all kinds of favorable conditions for the proceeding of this meeting, and praised the efforts by Vietnam and Indonesia, enabling the Jakarta informal meeting to succeed.

However, the party Central Committee Political Bureau also unanimously said that if the Khmer Rouge faction had not created obstacles to this Jakarta informal meeting, the success of this meeting would have been much greater and the process toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem would have been greatly shortened.

[Dated] 30 July 1988

SPK Hails Conclusion of Cambodian Talks
*BK3007081588 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0406 GMT 30 Jul 88*

["Important Foundation in the Quest of a Peaceful Solution"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jul (SPK)—The outcome of the Jakarta informal meeting which took place from 25 to 28 July as a result of the cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia has laid an important foundation for the process of peacefully resolving the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This meeting has greatly contributed to promoting a climate of national reconciliation between the antagonistic Cambodian parties and to toning down the policy of confrontation between the countries in the region with different sociopolitical regimes. The accord of the participants on the two points of the Cambodian problem—the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the end of the Pol Pot clique, guarantee for the cessation of foreign interference and aid to the antagonistic Cambodian parties—is in total agreement with the general trend prevailing in the region and the world at present.

Through this meeting of historic significance, public opinion clearly realizes that the Pol Pot clique always remains the major obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem and regional problems. The elimination of this clique, responsible for the death of more than 3 million innocent Cambodians, is becoming more and more a pressing need for the peoples in the region and mankind as a whole.

Though they have not yet reached any concrete agreements because of the ill will of the Khmer Rouge, the participants adopted the decision to create a working group in charge of examining a political solution to the Cambodian problem, thus laying good prospects for the establishment of peace in the country.

Following their meetings held in Paris in December 1987 and January 1988 respectively, the decision of Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk to meet again for the third time in Paris next October attested to the success of the meeting which has fueled the hope of the Cambodian people to see the decade-long fratricidal war in Cambodia come to an end.

The PRK Government highly appreciates the outcome of the Jakarta cocktail party, seeing in it a big step toward national reconciliation and the beginning of the settlement of conflicting problems in the region. It persists in its goodwill and will do its utmost to find an early political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The PRK is ready to cooperate with individuals within the antagonistic Cambodian groups as well as with foreign countries which sympathize with the martyred

Cambodian people trying to restore peace in the land of Angkor as soon as possible on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and respect for the superior interests of the Cambodian people.

Editorial Hails Seven-Point Stance

*BK2907140788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Our Enlightened, Just, and Goodwilled Stance"]

[Text] Out of its desire to have genuine peace and stability as soon as possible, stemming from its goodwill and high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and the existence of the Cambodian people, and most sincerely wishing to contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in accordance with the sacred aspirations and legitimate interests of the people in the region, the PRK recently put forward a solemnly declared seven-point stance for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The seven-point stance dealing with the future political regime in Cambodia, the timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the elimination of Pol Pot and dissolution of his armed forces, the election, the creation of a national reconciliation council, and the holding of an international conference constitutes an equitable, reasonable political solution compatible with the current developments in Cambodia and conforming with the ongoing trend to resolve regional and global conflicts through dialogue and compromise. This enlightened, just, and goodwilled PRK stance will open new prospects favorable to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

For the past nearly 10 years, along with the positive development and steady maturity of the Cambodian situation, the PRK and SRV have tirelessly displayed their goodwill, presenting one constructive initiative after another with the aim of breaking through the protracted deadlock around the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Following 1 year of implementing the policy of national reconciliation and humanitarianism, which enjoyed the wholehearted support of large segments of national and international opinion the world over, the search for a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian problem underwent an important change leading to two historic meetings in France between Comrade Hun Sen and Sihanouk. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army High Command and 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops in 1988 generated a new force favorable to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and to the holding of the Jakarta informal meeting.

More than anyone else, the Cambodian people appreciate the value of peace and wish to live in peace to build an independent, prosperous Cambodia. As in the past, our sole stance and goodwill is to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem through sincere negotiations. However, all solutions must address two aspects: the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem and its international aspect. The seven-point stance for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, put forward by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, during the informal meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, clearly specified that the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without any foreign interference. The international aspect of this problem must be settled jointly by the countries concerned and the Cambodian factions, for it concerns not only the question of withdrawing the Vietnamese volunteer army, but also the use of Thai territory by and foreign assistance to the genocidal Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian people, and foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs as well.

The success of the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem would not be possible if the goodwill is found to be one-sided. First of all, it requires that all warring Cambodian parties and countries concerned be courageous, sincere, and realistic, and seek a reasonable and equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, the vital true interests of our Cambodian motherland and people call on all other Cambodian opposing parties to display a goodwilled, sincere attitude, and to positively respond to the PRK's seven-point stance on a political solution to the Cambodian problem. We highly appreciate all past efforts of peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples in the region and the world, and firmly believe that they will continue to fully support the PRK's seven-point stance, which is the only road toward a reasonable and equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Based on reality, the period during which this seven-point stance is implemented is a time of arduous, complex, and difficult struggle as the other side continues to resort to maneuvers in demanding the dissolution of the PRK simultaneously with the elimination of Pol Pot, and continues to attempt to make it possible for the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia, which runs counter to the real situation in Cambodia and to the aspirations and legitimate interests of our people.

In light of this situation, it is imperative that our cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the country constantly raise their sense of revolutionary vigilance, increase and expand their spirit of mastery and self-reliance, and make every effort to build the real forces of the revolution. At the same time, it is imperative to enhance and strengthen the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos alliance of militant solidarity and the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to successfully carry out the self-defense and national construction tasks

without being assisted. For the immediate future, everyone must enthusiastically participate in building the KPRAF and the administration at all levels, use the combined forces against the enemy, vigorously defend the motherland, maintain security, be prepared to win victories under all circumstances, promote production, and pay attention to improving the living conditions of the people—both materially and spiritually—creating achievements to celebrate the 10th anniversary of our seven January national day.

Bogor Talks Termed 'Successful'

BK3107103488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 88

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "An Inaugural Step in the Search for a Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem"—date not given]

[Text] The two-phased informal meeting in Jakarta held in the spirit of the 29 July [1987] Ho Chi Minh City agreement between Vietnam, representing the group of Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the group of ASEAN countries, has come to a successful end. The statement of the chairman of the meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, clearly showed the success signaling the breakthrough in the deadlock which has dragged on for nearly 10 years around the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. For the 1st time in 9 years of intense confrontation, the four antagonistic Cambodian factions and the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries met and discussed problems and aspects concerning an equitable and durable political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The most important, most salient result of the Jakarta informal meeting is that all participating parties have unanimously agreed on two key questions for a political solution, linking the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia with the elimination of Pol Pot, thus calling for an end to the provision of aid and sanctuaries as training grounds for the Pol Potists to conduct subversive activities against the Cambodian people, a cessation of military and financial assistance to them, and a halt to foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Based on reality over the past 9 years, the demand for the unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops has brought about not a single concrete result.

Another success of this informal meeting is that all participating parties concerned have agreed on the need to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully through a political solution and contribute to the establishment of peace and stability in the region, and the need to put an end to the Cambodian people's misery and act toward

building an independent, sovereign, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and national reconciliation.

The Jakarta informal meeting has produced a positive result by opening up possibilities for future forums and meetings to discuss in a more detailed and specific manner all issues that had been either agreed or disagreed upon concerning the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

It is most regrettable that a number of forces and the Khmer Rouge continue to nurture their dark designs to destroy, scuttle, and obstruct the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and conduct a maneuver to dissolve the PRK on the negotiating table, something they have failed to do over the past more than 9 years on the military, political, and diplomatic fields.

Our people warmly welcome the success of the Jakarta informal meeting as a success of the foreign policy of peace and friendship, and the goodwill, constructive, and sincere endeavors of the PRK in particular and of the three Indochinese countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—in general in the search for a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in conformity with the legitimate true interests of the Cambodian people in line with the common trend in the region and the world.

This year, the Cambodian revolution has entered a new historic turning point in which its own forces must advance independently toward taking charge by themselves of the task of defending the motherland, protecting the revolutionary gains, and building a new regime at a new stage of the revolutionary struggle in which attacks and negotiations go alongside one another and in which the revolution finds itself on a high position of strength and victory. At the same time, the struggle in quest of a reasonable and equitable political solution on the basis of national reconciliation, the elimination of the Pol Pot leadership, and the dissolution of the Khmer Rouge armed forces remains arduous and complex because some reactionary forces and the Khmer Rouge continue to nurture the ambition of getting a solution beneficial only to their side.

In the stage of this arduous and complex but noble and glorious struggle, it is imperative that our cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the country firmly grasp the party's leading views and ideologies; enhance confidence in the correct and enlightened leadership of the party; successfully build strong revolutionary stances and ideologies; incessantly strengthen and develop the sense of mastery, self-reliant determination, and spirit of daring to think, to do, and to take responsibility; preserve, defend, and vigorously strengthen the inner solidarity and national unity; and increase and

strengthen the bonds of Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the bonds of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries by clearly determining that this is the decisive factor guaranteeing the victories of our people's just struggle. In particular, all must understand that the most important determining factor is the forces of the Cambodian revolution which need to be brought out, built up, and vigorously consolidated.

In order to create a position of strength for our diplomatic struggle to achieve yet greater successes, all of us must spare no efforts and resolutely struggle to fulfill at all costs all the tasks put forward by the party Central Committee session aimed at creating concrete changes in the work to build and consolidate villages and communes, the work to build the KPRAF, and the work to increase production and improve our people's living conditions, thus steadily strengthening the position of the Cambodian revolution with each passing day.

SRV, LPDR Delegations Make Stopover
BK2907131588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] At 1230 on 29 July, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of foreign affairs, and the Lao Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao acting foreign minister, stopped over at Pochentong Airport on their return from the Jakarta informal meeting in Indonesia.

The delegations resumed their trip at noon the same day. Accompanying them to the ramp were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of foreign affairs, and several other Cambodian party and state leaders.

Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, Comrade Ngo Dien and Pheli Khounlaleuk, were also present to send the delegations off.

Khieu Samphan Press Communique on Jakarta Talks
BK0108005888 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 31 Jul 88

["Press communique by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, on 28 July 1988 in Bogor"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the informal talks in Bogor, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held many news conferences in an attempt to fool the international community. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea has the duty to clarify to world public opinion two major points.

1. On the afternoons of 26 and 27 July, Nguyen Co Thach held news conferences spreading deceitful news that the informal Jakarta meeting unanimously agreed that the issues of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and finding measures to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from returning to power are two key issues of the Cambodian problem. Nguyen Co Thach also added that the meeting had not yet agreed on any measures to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from returning to power.

According to this sneaky logic of linking the two issues, as long as measures to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from returning to power have not yet been found, Vietnam has the right to maintain its aggressor forces in Cambodia. In the process of finding these measures, Vietnam will try to impose its conditions and get people to abide by them.

In fact, the overwhelming majority of the world and an overwhelming number of UN members are well aware that the Cambodian issue is one of Vietnam committing aggressions against Cambodia. The world and the United Nations have also rejected Vietnam's pretexts for committing aggression against and occupying Cambodia. Vietnam should unconditionally pull out all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

We would like to inform world opinion that at the informal meeting in Jakarta, the CGDK's three resistance forces asked Nguyen Co Thach whether the SRV is willing to pull out all its forces according to a set timetable under international control and supervision within the framework of an agreement on a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. Nguyen Co Thach rejected this proposal.

In the CGDK's statement dated 25 June 1988, we again stressed our readiness to cooperate with the ASEAN countries and the international community in finding an effective guarantee to implement any agreement reached on a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, particularly on measures to prevent one party from eliminating another and usurping all power.

2. Nguyen Co Thach held a news conference saying that the four Cambodian parties have reached an agreement on a wide range of issues. Nguyen Co Thach's shameless lies show the world clearly that Vietnam still has tricky maneuvers aimed at occupying Cambodia forever through its puppet regime in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

VONADK Demands Right to Self-Determination
BK3107115588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Station editorial: "Has The Right to Self-Determination of the People Been Respected?"]

[Text] The fundamental principle of the United Nations clearly stipulates that all nations, large or small, have equal rights, and each people have the right to determine

their own destiny without any external interference or pressure. This is the sacred principle that all countries in the world, particularly UN member nations, must strictly, honestly, and unconditionally respect in order to preserve the good order, ensure security, and maintain peace in the world.

Democratic Kampuchea which is an independent and sovereign state and a full-right and legal member of the United Nations has always respected and honestly implemented this sacred principle of the United Nations. The Cambodian people have never provoked or committed aggression against any country, nor have they ever interfered in the internal affairs of any nation or people, either near or far away. But, like any other people the world over, the Cambodian people also have their own sacred right to self-determination without any external interference or pressure. But Vietnam—a fellow UN member—sent hundreds of thousands of its troops to brutally and savagely invade and occupy Cambodia since 1979. To date, Vietnam has occupied Cambodia for 10 years, and it continues insolently to occupy this country although the international community has persistently demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. The United Nations—the world's supreme organization—has adopted resolutions urging the Vietnamese aggressors to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination every year for the past 9 years.

How does this glaring brutal and savage act of aggression committed against the Cambodian nation and people by the Hanoi authorities over the past 10 years—an act that the world has been well aware of—affect the right of a people to determine their own destiny? To this question, the world has already given an unequivocal answer: Not only does it affect the right of a people to determine their own destiny, but it also constitutes an insolent violation of the sacred principles of international law and of the UN Charter itself. For this reason, the world has vehemently denounced and condemned this Hanoi aggression against Cambodia from all directions, every day and every month, for the past 10 years. The annual UN General Assembly has also vigorously denounced and condemned Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia and energetically demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny without any external interference or pressure, through the vote of 117 countries which supported the UN resolution on Cambodia.

However, the aggressor Hanoi authorities pretend to be deaf and dumb, and stubbornly continue to carry on the war in and occupation of Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people every day. Not only have the Vietnamese authorities spurned and trampled on the past nine relevant UN resolutions, not only have they refused

to listen to or abide by the earnest call of the international community, but they have even imposed their theory and law of banditry on the world. As the aggressors, they have gone so far as to demand the elimination of the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea which are the patriotic resistance forces and the core forces in the struggle against the aggressors to liberate their country and people. They are so insolent and impudent as to order other people to follow their commands to fire this individual and eliminate that individual; to dissolve these resistance forces and eliminate those resistance forces of the Cambodian people.

How does this arbitrary action of the Hanoi enemy aggressors affect the right to self-determination of a people? If a country has the right to violate and trample on the rights of another nation and people at will with no regard whatsoever for international law and practices, nor for the principles governing relations between states and between nations as clearly defined in the UN Charter, what will become of the good order in the world, of peace in the world as a whole, and of the security of the majority of small and medium countries throughout world? These questions have all been raised by countries in the world, especially small and weak countries, out of concern for their own national survival and security.

Therefore, in order to preserve good order in the world, maintain security and peace in the world, and allow the majority of small, weak, and medium countries the world over to continue to survive, all must respect and abide by the principles of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, especially the right of a people to determine their own destiny without any interference or pressure from the outside. For this reason, in the interest of world peace, the interest of security and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, and so that Cambodia can again enjoy peace, the international community and the United Nations must continue to bring strong and consistent all-around pressure to bear on Vietnam to force Vietnam, which is also a UN member, to respect the United Nations' fundamental principle which clearly deals with the right of a people to determine their destiny themselves and to respect the nine relevant UN resolutions by unconditionally withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

Indonesia

Papers Assess Jakarta Informal Meeting
BK2907074988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 29 Jul 88

[From the Press Review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA says that the important decision of the Jakarta informal meeting—the agreement by the participants to form a working group that will make recommendations for the next meeting—is politically a

first step forward in the efforts to settle the Cambodian issue. Communication between the disputing parties, particularly the four Cambodian factions, will be maintained through the working group. According to the daily, the follow-up meeting to be recommended by the working group will enable all the remaining problems to be discussed and straightened out.

Like BERITA YUDHA, MERDEKA says that the Bogor meeting has paved the way for a further breakthrough in the settlement of the Cambodian issue by appropriate means—a political solution in an atmosphere of national reconciliation. Thanks to the Bogor meeting, the Cambodians are suspending and preventing fighting among themselves. MERDEKA concludes that the meeting shows that political means are the only reliable way of settling the Cambodian issue. Thus, the Cambodians themselves must be determined to achieve national reconciliation by rejecting foreign interference in the country, either politically or militarily.

Focusing on Prince Sihanouk's role in the Jakarta informal meeting, KOMPAS says that his presence as a personal guest in Jakarta has consolidated his position that has been recognized and accepted by all parties. He is the only Cambodian statesman and leader able to unify Cambodia if the four Cambodian factions want to see unity. Touching on the five-point proposal Prince Sihanouk made in an audience with the four factions, KOMPAS says that two points—national anthem and the naming of the country—will be easy to agree upon and implement.

However, the daily questions whether Prince Sihanouk will be able to arouse the consciousness and sincerity of the four Cambodian factions to sit together in one government, one armed forces, and one state administration without any competition. According to KOMPAS, this will depend on Sihanouk's ability to achieve a national togetherness, a national forum, and a national commitment. KOMPAS comes to a conclusion that Sihanouk wants solely to achieve the process quickly by allocating seats to the four factions, with him as chief. Whatever the final outcome of the Jakarta informal meeting, Indonesia's role and goodwill and President Suharto's invitation to Sihanouk have obviously made contributions that should be noted by all the parties.

Meanwhile, TERBIT underlines President Suharto's remarks that the final settlement of the Cambodian issue must be tackled by the Cambodian people themselves. By these remarks, the world is expected to understand Indonesia's position. The daily hopes that the ASEAN countries will have a united stand and policy on the Cambodian issue by letting the Cambodian people overcome the conflict without interference from any party.

Energy Minister, Saudi Counterpart on Oil Prices
BK3007073688 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita has stressed the need to reduce OPEC oil production by 800,000 barrels a day in an effort to maintain the

OPEC benchmark price. According to Ginanjar Kartasasmita, 800,000 barrels equals the present production surplus, thus it will not constitute a quota reduction. Ginanjar Kartasasmita said this in Jakarta today in response to a decline in oil prices in the international market as a result of the production surplus.

Meanwhile, the minister and Saudi Petroleum Minister Hisham Nazir exchanged views on efforts to maintain the price of oil. Both Saudi Arabia and Indonesia are concerned over the present developments in oil prices. The two countries have agreed to maintain \$18 per barrel as the OPEC benchmark price.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Calls on Murdani
BK2907100388 Jakarta International Service
in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Visiting Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar has expressed the hope that the cordial and friendly atmosphere created at the Jakarta informal meeting will be maintained to secure a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Speaking after calling on Indonesian Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani in Jakarta yesterday, the Malaysian minister said that Malaysia hoped for the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict and other problems in Southeast Asia, including the issue of the Spratly Islands, to create a peaceful situation in the region.

Briefs

New OANA President

Hanjoyo Nitimiharjo, general chairman of the ANTARA News Agency, was elected president of the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES [OANA] for a 3-year term at the seventh OANA meeting in Jakarta yesterday. The eighth OANA meeting will be held in Japan in 1991. [Summary] [BK2907045488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 29 Jul 88]

Laos

Acting Foreign Minister Returns From Indonesia
BK3007075788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] The LPDR Foreign Ministry delegation led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign minister, to the informal meeting on the Cambodian problem held in Jakarta, the Republic of Indonesia, from 25 to 28 July returned to Vientiane yesterday evening [29 July].

The delegation was greeted upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Deputy Foreign Ministers Souban Salitthilat and Thongloun Sisoulit, and a number of cadres concerned. Also present at the airport were Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary; Nguyen Sy Hoat, ad interim charge d'affaires of SRV; and Bambang Sumantri, Indonesian ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to Laos.

Success of Cambodian Talks Hailed
BK3107110988 Vientiane KPL in English
0907 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 31 (KPL)—The Lao leading newspaper "PASASON" today frontpages an article hailing the success of the informal meeting on Kampuchea held in Bogor, Jakarta.

"The informal meeting", says the article, is "aimed at bringing together all sides directly involved and the related countries to find out a comprehensive, correct, and lasting solution to the Kampuchean issues while taking into consideration the interest of other related countries."

In this connection, the article continues that all delegates taking part in the informal meeting except the Khmer Rouge delegation expressed their satisfaction over the success of the meeting and shared the views that it was the first important step in solving the Kampuchean issue by political means.

Having recalled the two documents adopted at the Bogor meeting, the article pointed out the need of establishing a working group, comprising high-ranking representatives of all parties to the talks, to study the specific aspects of the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. And the group would complete its work by the end of this year and put forth its recommendation on holding the next meeting.

During the talks, the four Kampuchean parties viewed that there was an urgent need to put an end to Kampuchean people's suffering, thus leading to setting up a Kampuchea of independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and non-alignment on the principles of self-determination and national reconciliation.

All participants in the Bogor meeting shared the views that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the framework of a comprehensive political settlement, and the prevention of the recurrence of the policy and practice of genocide of the Pol Pot regime, as well as the ending to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and arms supplies from abroad to the Kampuchean opposition, are the two key interrelated issues of the Kampuchean question.

Referring to the success of the informal meeting in Jakarta, the article says that this attempt of seeking a solution to the Kampuchean question, an important factor to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has made a real step forward, thus positively meeting the aspiration of people all over the world.

"The success of the meeting," emphasizes the article, "has demonstrated sincere attempts, correct views, and constant stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as of the three Indochinese countries in seeking a

political solution to the Kampuchean problem. It has also shown correct attitude and important contribution of Indonesia and ASEAN countries to the informal meeting."

"The Lao people wholeheartedly welcome the first step, which will lead to the settlement of the Kampuchean question, reached at the informal meeting in Jakarta. The Lao PDR and the Lao people of all ethnic groups firmly support the PRK's and the SRV's views released at the informal meeting and will do their utmost to contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchean question for peace, cooperation, and development in the region," the paper emphasizes.

Decree on Law on Foreign Investment Issued
BK3007025788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Jul 88

["Decree" issued by the "LPDR president on enforcement of the Law on Foreign Investment in the LPDR"]

[Text] Based on the 2 December 1975 resolution by the National People's Congress on the appointment of the president of the Republic and establishment of the LPDR SPC, and based on the SPC resolution on endorsement of the Law on Foreign Investment in the LPDR No 07/SPC/1988, dated 19 April 1988, the LPDR president issues the following decree:

Article 1: To enforce the Law on Foreign Investment in the LPDR.

Article 2: This decree becomes effective the day it is signed.

[Signed] Phoumi Vongvichit, acting LPDR president

[Dated] Vientiane, 25 July 1988

Philippines

Military Uncovers Plot To Kill, Kidnap Americans
HK0108013588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] The military has uncovered a rebel plot to liquidate or kidnap Americans suspected to be involved in the government's counterinsurgency program and exchange them for the release of captured communist leaders. PC Recom [Regional Command] 3 Deputy Commander Colonel Agérico Kagaoan said the plot was contained in one of the subversive documents seized by the military recently in a New People's Army hideout in Central Luzon. He disclosed this during a briefing for Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos at Camp Olivias, San Fernando, Pampanga. He said that Americans supportive of the so-called low intensity conflict are the main targets for killing and abduction by NPA urban guerrillas. Last year NPA Sparrow hitmen killed three American servicemen and one Filipino of American descent

near Clark Air Base in Angeles. Aside from Clark Air Base, the U.S. has at least five other facilities in the country, including Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City.

More on NPA Plan

HK3107065288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 31 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas plan to assassinate certain U.S. nationals in the Philippines or kidnap them so they could be swapped for jailed rebel leaders, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Sunday.

Americans supporting Manila's counterinsurgency campaign are the main targets of the plan, decoded in New People's Army (NPA) documents captured in Central Luzon, PNA said, quoting paramilitary Constabulary Colonel Agerico Kagaoan.

The Central Luzon region north of Manila is host to two large U.S. military bases—Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base.

NPA rebels shot dead two U.S. servicemen and wounded a third in simultaneous attacks in October and have threatened to launch fresh assassinations.

Col Kagaoan also said the insurgents planned to launch large-scale attacks of up to company-size against military targets in the region, PNA added.

Bases Talks 'Very Likely' To Resume Next Week

HK3007021788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Negotiations on the military bases agreement will very likely be resumed next week. Here is Tony Valencia:

[Begin recording] Talks on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement that collapsed last Tuesday due to disagreement over the compensation issue will reportedly be resumed next week after differences are ironed out. No exact date was given but reliable sources from the Department of Foreign Affairs said that talks will very likely reopen on Tuesday, one week after its collapse.

Diplomatic observers also believe that resumption of talks is highly possible because Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt have reportedly been meeting regularly during the past few days. However, it is unclear whether the meetings are related to the compensation issue.

Meanwhile, according to advance information issued to reporters, even if talks are resumed next week, the Philippine panel will maintain its hardline stance on the compensation issue.

Tony Valencia reporting for Philippine Broadcasting Service News. [end recording]

Aquino Confident of Resumption

HK3107021088 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0200 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] President Aquino is confident that the stalled negotiations on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement will resume soon. This was revealed by Senator Ernesto Herrera, saying that the president also gave her full support to increase the wages of Filipino workers in U.S. military bases.

At the same time, Senate President Jovito Salonga said the RP-U.S. military bases negotiations did not collapse. He pointed out that the RP-U.S. panels will resume talks because the lull was only a break and not a collapse.

Labor Urges Talks Termination

HK3107052288 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Organized labor is urging the government to drop the suspended review talks on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement. They said that the government should immediately serve a formal notice of termination of the agreement on the use of the bases when it expires in 1991. Various labor groups also called for the abrogation of the base labor agreement with the U.S., due to the refusal of the Americans to treat the Filipino worker with dignity and respect.

The call was made jointly by organized labor groups led by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and the Kilusang Mayo Uno.

U.S. Senator Dole's Remarks on Talks 'Unfair'

HK0108132188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE ON SUNDAY in English 31 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno yesterday called the accusation of Sen. Robert Dole as "manifestly unfair."

Benigno said Dole "Does not represent the Government of the United States of America" and his opinion must be considered as "only his own personal statement."

Dole lost to Vice President George Bush in the choice of the Republican Party's presidential candidate in the coming U.S. elections.

"It is very unfair to accuse a man of (Foreign) Secretary (Raul) Manglapus' integrity and untarnished prominence of blackmail," Benigno said.

According to Benigno, it was not necessary or appropriate to obtain a reaction from President Aquino herself on Dole's statement. "After all, he is only a senator not a president," he said.

Manglapus refused to comment on Dole's statement.

"I'd rather not comment. I've said enough," he told the CHRONICLE yesterday.

Manglapus said, however, the Philippine panel in the bases review "maintains normal contacts with the U.S. embassy." By normal, he said he meant the relations were still "courtous, proper and diplomatic."

Asked if Dole's statements were not an affront to the Philippine panel, Manglapus replied: "He's very much entitled to his opinion. The United States is a free country."

But Manglapus did not dismiss Dole's statement outright. "Everyone in the U.S. Senate is an important person, an important voice," he said.

Asked when the suspended bases talks would resume, he said, "At the moment, it's in a state of suspension, but I am not in a position to comment."

He declined to comment on whether the U.S. panel led by ambassador Nicholas Platt had indicated it was ready to increase its compensation offer.

Manglapus also said President Aquino had given instructions to the Philippine panel on when to ask for the resumption of talks. He did not elaborate.

Speaker Criticizes Dole's Remarks

HK0108130388 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738*
in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr today chided U.S. Senator Robert Dole for his unsavory remarks against the Philippines. Dole had accused the Aquino government of bluffing in the demand for an increase in American payments to a minimum of \$1.2 billion as a compensation package for the continued use of the bases. Mitra reminded the American senator that the Philippines is no longer a colony of the United States.

[Begin Mitra recording in progress] ...intimidate us, I don't think it does the negotiations any good. If the intention is to scare the Filipinos, it doesn't serve the purpose. [end recording]

Senator Dole also said the Philippine Government was resorting to legislative blackmail to squeeze more money out of the United States. The American senator was apparently referring to the Senate-approved bill banning the use of nuclear weapons in the bases.

Interviewed by PBS [Philippine Broadcasting System] announcer Roger Lagasca, Speaker Mitra said the anti-nuke bill would also surely be passed by Congress since it is a constitutional mandate.

[Begin recording] [Mitra] I think he has to be reminded that the Philippines is no longer a colony of the United States and conditions now are not the same as the conditions when they forced that agreement on us in 1946. We are now free and we are negotiating with them as a free nation.

[Lagasca] Do you think the nuclear bill will pass the House?

[Mitra] There is no choice. It can pass the House. As I said, that is a constitutional provision. It must pass the House of Representatives. [end recording]

Further on Speaker Mitra Comments

BK0108112688 *Quezon City RPN 9 Television*
in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] The word war between the Philippines and the U.S. Congress on the Military Bases Agreement is on. Philip Tan reports on this.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Verbal exchanges are shaping up between leaders of the Philippines and U.S. Congress over the differences in the review of the bases agreement. This time Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr strongly reacted to criticisms hurled by U.S. Senate minority floor leader Robert Dole that the Philippine position is an act of brinkmanship. Mitra said that such a statement should not come from a ranking member of the U.S. Government. The Philippines is asking for \$1.2 billion a year in the form of rent over the bases. The U.S. on the other hand is willing to pay \$500 million a year, the amount of which includes wages of all Filipino base workers.

[Mitra] This statement that they said had let us play hard ball also, carry to this is a threat of some kind and our answer to that is we have been threatened before. Marcos has done that, the Japanese have done it and we've held our grounds. We have suffered enough from foreigners.

[Tan] The review of the U.S. bases agreement was temporarily suspended following the government's observation that the U.S. position was cheap. The two panels, however, are expected to resume talks tomorrow. Philip Tan from Newswatch—Congress.

Laurel Demands Response to Remarks

HK0108140988 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
1300 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has demanded an official government response to the accusation by an American senator that the government was merely bluffing on the U.S. bases compensation issue.

According to Laurel, Malacanang should not remain silent in the face of the accusation by U.S. Senator Robert Dole. At the same time, he repeated a call for the

convening of the National Security Council to discuss appropriate measures regarding the bases talks as well as to formally inform the United States of the termination of the agreement in 1991.

[Begin Laurel recording in English] U.S. Republican Senator Robert Dole's critical blast, accusing the entire Philippine Government of both brinkmanship and bluff, quote unquote, should not have been left unanswered or dismissed lightly with a no comment by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Manglapus or Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno. One should not remain silent when publicly and pointedly accused; otherwise under basic fundamental rules of evidence, such silence is tantamount to admission.

We should not, therefore, take Senator Dole's accusation silently or without any noise. We should answer him and answer him by serving notice that the United States Government will be told of our intention to officially terminate the U.S. Military Bases Agreement effective 1991 as is stipulated in said agreement. Let the United States Government then make the next move. The United States Government may either opt to pull out their forces from the bases, in which case both parties will need all the time available to effect a smooth turnover in order to fill up the vacuum because there will be a vacuum created; or, the United States may opt for the negotiation of a new treaty, but such a treaty will have to be negotiated from scratch. In such a case, we will also need all the time, all the remaining 3 years to negotiate, for a panel to negotiate, for the Senate to deliberate on the treaty, and to hold a referendum for the final approval of the Filipino people as now provided in our new Constitution.

Now, President Aquino, at this point I believe and I earnestly suggest, that she now convene the Council of State and the National Security Council so that a common stand of our government can be formulated on this important national issue. [end recording]

Manglapus Says 'Anything Possible'

HK0108115188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Aug 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The Philippines is open to the possibility of resuming the review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. According to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, even if talks are suspended, the Aquino government continues to keep in touch with the U.S. Embassy.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Anything is possible.

[Reporter] What about the chances?

[Manglapus] Anything is possible—excellent, superior, normal—all of these things are possible.

[Reporter] Better than last week? Last week, you said there was no certainty. Now you say anything is possible. Do we take this to mean that the talks can resume...

[Manglapus, interrupting] Well, when you say nothing is certain, you don't deny possibility. Everything is possible. [end recording]

Congressmen Call for Referendum

HK0108141588 Hon. Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Manila, Aug 1 (AFP)—Two congressmen filed a bill Monday calling for a national referendum on whether leases on two U.S. military bases in the Philippines should be extended beyond 1991, the official press said.

Acting House of Representatives speaker Antonio Cuenco and Leonardo Guerrero filed the bill saying it was necessary the people be heard on an issue involving national sovereignty, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) added.

The bill called for a nationwide referendum on the U.S. bases issue to be held November 14, PNA said.

The Philippine Constitution states that after the 1947 agreement on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base lapses in 1991 "foreign military bases, troops, or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate."

"When Congress so requires", a new bases treaty can be ratified by a simple majority in a national referendum, the provision adds.

Most members of the 23-member Senate oppose the extension of the agreement beyond 1991, but nationwide surveys have consistently showed that a majority of Filipinos favored the existence of the U.S. bases in the country.

Last month Manila broke off four months of negotiations with Washington over how much military and financial aid the U.S. Government should pay for Clark and Subic during the last two years of its lease.

A Philippine legislator Monday rebuffed U.S. Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole's accusation that President Corazon Aquino's government had engaged in "bluffing and brinkmanship" during the bases talks.

"We're not bluffing. He is the one blustering," Senator Teofisto Guingona, an Aquino supporter and opponent of U.S. military presence, told reporters.

Opposition leader Homobono Adaza however said the U.S. senator "was supplied with correct facts" when he made the accusation against the Manila panel headed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

"In effect Manglapus and the others are bluffing because the president has already defined her position before top officials of the United States," Mr. Adaza told reporters.

"The fact that he (Mr. Dole) has made the statement categorically is an indication that the panel headed by Manglapus is ... not telling the truth."

Philippine and U.S. officials have refused to confirm or deny reports that Manila demanded 1.2 billion dollars annually in cash, commodities and debt relief for 1990 and 1991, and that Washington offered 540 million dollars.

Report on Aquino's Weekly Radio Program

[Italics denote passages in English]

HK0108053188 [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 31 July carries a 50-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo [Ask the President]" in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in, while others are relayed by a moderator.

The moderator comments on the military's recent victories over the insurgents and asks the president to comment on the matter of rebel returnees and human rights issues. Mrs Aquino says that during her last cabinet meeting, Army Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa briefed them on the peace-and-order situation on the country, and that during the past month the armed forces had "many victories," in which many CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA leaders were captured. She says she wishes to let officials and soldiers of the Armed Forces know that the government's counterinsurgency program should be kept within the limits of the law. She says, *"In relation to this, a few days ago I met with the representatives of Amnesty International and they wanted to know about some recent cases—in particular they were concerned about the killings of some human rights lawyers. Well, I told them that this administration is pledged to the defense of human rights, that is specifically mandated by our Constitution. I also told them that in the case of the policemen suspected to have a hand in the ambush of Dr Prudente, upon the recommendation of the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] and the secretary of Justice, I waived their right to be tried under a military court because we know that the PC-INP is part of the Armed Forces. I was requested that this be transferred to a civilian court, so I immediately agreed to that and I signed the order transferring the jurisdiction to that of a civil court. I also told the Amnesty International people that, if possible, those persons they have spoken to here who have been denouncing alleged abuses by either the Armed Forces or the police should take all*

their complaints to the Human Rights Commission. The trouble here is that they denounce things but they do this to foreigners, or sometimes just to the media. *In our Constitution, precisely, there is a Human Rights Commission to attend to these complaints so that investigations can be made and so that the Commission can find out whether there is indeed a valid claim against such violations so these can be forwarded to the agency concerned. If all this is not brought before the Human Rights Commission, how can the Commission carry out investigations? This is what I asked the Amnesty International representatives. One other thing I told them is the mere fact that we have a very free press in our country today makes it really very difficult for people who are violating human rights to get away with it, because the members of media can immediately talk about alleged violations and bring them to the necessary authorities. But I think what will help most is if we report all violations of human rights to the Human Rights Commission. This is also what I told the members of the Association of Major Religious Superiors—I told them that what they should report is not just abuses committed by one side, but from both—whether coming from the military or the communist insurgents. Because it is hard, if the reporting is just one way and there is no justice in it. So I think I was able to impress upon the members of the Amnesty International that we appreciate very much their concern about human rights in our country, as we in government are and what will help us really is if they will tell these people who complain to them that the best agency to go to is the Human Rights Commission. When I talked to them, I took along Chairperson Mary Concepcion Bautista of the commission, and she told them what they have been able to do; they have in fact organized committees in the 12 regions so that the people who complain need not come to Manila but can just go the respective Human Rights Commission branches in the 12 regions."*

President Aquino says General De Villa told the Cabinet that the civilian sector has been extending invaluable assistance by cooperating with the armed forces in reporting where the insurgents are. She says that for their part, the military helps wherever they can in constructing roads and helping with other projects. "So I am appealing to all our citizens to be united and help each other, because the majority of our problems require that each of us contributes his bit to improve our situation," she says. "Let us do away with thinking just of ourselves, or with ignoring the needs of our fellowmen. We should help each other because such is life. *Well, what we are doing now with regard to the proposed mini-Marshall plan, or the multisectoral or polysectoral program aid package—those countries who are better off than we are are asking if they can help us with our various programs. Because we are all part of the human race, this is why those better off than we have been offering assistance. In this way, we will be able to improve the world. Here in the Philippines, those who are better off than their fellow men should also help, especially assisting those without jobs.*" She continues by saying that those who are the most needy should be helped first, which is why her

government is stressing livelihood programs in the most depressed regions of the country.

A Caloocan housewife phones in, saying her husband, a civilian, has been detained for the past 14 years after sentencing by a military court. She appeals to President Aquino to help with this case which she says violates her husband's human rights. Mrs Aquino says she does not know if this is a political case which did not fall under the general amnesty she extended when she first assumed office. She says this case is still in the Supreme Court and that she, as president, cannot interfere with it at this time. She suggests the housewife write a letter to the Supreme Court, outlining the case and asking for assistance.

A Quezon City resident says rebel returnees in Quezon City are *"quite frustrated with the National Reconciliation and Development Program because some guidelines are not properly implemented, especially on the [words indistinct] end."* He says that to this date, they have been told that certain legal papers have still not been cleared for the program to be implemented. He also says some of the rebel returnees do not want to return to their former bailiwicks and that they prefer to settle in Metro Manila. He asks if this is possible. Mrs Aquino says the Agrarian Reform Department told her that the papers for the resettlement of this group in Nueva Ecija have already been signed, therefore resettlement can take effect immediately. Regarding the wish of some of the returnees to settle in Manila, she says she has been informed that there is no area in Metro Manila which qualifies under the program's criteria for site selection.

A young Siquijor farmer complains that a former OIC [officer-in-charge—Aquino appointee] mayor has been harrasing him and accusing him of being a communist, which he vehemently denies being. The president says she will look into this and warns government officials against falsely accusing citizens of being communists or NPA sympathizers.

Mrs Aquino also answers questions on a Palawan mechanic's complaint against the Bureau of Labor; a Malabon resident's appeal for help from the National Mental Hospital for her sick brother; a malversion case against a Caloocan government employee; complaint against a Misamis Oriental budget officer; help for the blind in Cainta; coconut research at the agricultural college in Laguna; and pension adjustments for Aklan residents. She also acknowledges the thanks of a former government employee who says a request he made in an earlier "Magtanong" program has been granted.

Human Rights Stressed to Troops

BK3107143588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT
31 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 31 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino on Sunday ordered Philippine troops to respect human rights in the battle against communist guerrillas.

"I want to remind our soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to keep in mind that our counter-insurgency program must be conducted according to our laws. We cannot disobey the law," she said on government radio.

The Aquino government has been criticized by human rights groups for alleged political murders by right-wing death squads linked with government security forces.

The International Commission of Jurists last week condemned the murder of five Filipino human rights lawyers since 1987 and suggested security forces may have been responsible. Amnesty International urged Mrs. Aquino to demonstrate her commitment to human rights by checking abuses.

Mrs. Aquino said she asked Amnesty to tell people to take their complaints of abuses by soldiers or police to the government's Commission on Human Rights, rather than taking them to foreigners or media.

Abuses must be reported by all sides, "from the military or from the communist insurgents," she said. "It's difficult if reporting is only one-way, there is no justice in there."

In the northern city of Laoag, communist guerrillas on Sunday freed a former town mayor after holding her captive for nearly eight months in the mountains near the city.

Former Piddig Mayor Daisy Raquiza told reporters in Laoag that no ransom was paid by clergymen who negotiated her release and that she was not harmed by the New People's Army (NPA).

"I was tried by a people's court. They released me because I have no blood debt to the people," said Miss Raquiza, the daughter of a former Cabinet secretary.

She and three male colleagues were abducted in December while campaigning at a village near Piddig. Her companions were freed shortly after the kidnapping.

Miss Raquiza said she was amused by local news reports that she had married an NPA commander and joined the rebels in raids of town halls and a military outpost.

Meanwhile, Public Works Secretary Juanito Ferrer and Congressman Oscar Santos met Sunday with a heavily-armed NPA rebels in the jungles near Sariaya town southeast of Manila to negotiate the release of four army lieutenants and a Paramilitary Constabulary agent held by the rebels since June 1.

The government panel and the rebels have reached a consensus on two insurgents' demands, notably a government investigation into military abuses and to stop

the organization of government militiamen in the area, government negotiator Ed Abcede said after a three-hour meeting at a government Forestry Bureau station.

But the two sides have yet to agree on a proposed prisoner exchange with two Central Committee members of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines—the NPA's mother organization—and three other jailed woman rebels, he added.

The two sides agreed to meet again Thursday.

About 40 armed NPA rebels secured the area during the talks. The government representatives went to the area unescorted, with about 40 journalists in tow.

Motive for Soviet Shipping Office Blast Unknown
HK0108023788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] The motive and the perpetrators of the explosion at the Philippine Soviet Shipping Lines Office in Intramuros Saturday [30 July] evening are still unknown. The glass windows of the office were broken due to the very strong blast. Two Russian naval officers identified as (Victor Mamon) and Colonel (Rigor) were in the vicinity when the incident took place. However, no one was reported hurt. Meanwhile, Colonel Manuel Oxales, National Capital Region Defense Command deputy chief strongly believes that ultra-rightist elements, who belong to rebel military forces were behind the blast.

Government Claims Success Against NPA

'Good Score' Near Davao City
HK2807063988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Jul 88 p 9

[By Serafin Ramos Jr]

[Text] Davao City—The military said it has posted a "good score" in the insurgency front by easing out New People's Army activity from this city, once called as the "laboratory" for urban guerilla warfare. But communist rebels were still waging their war close to the city—in two forested areas considered by the military as "critical" points in Southern Mindanao.

"We are winning. We were able to neutralize some areas although there are still areas considered under the influence of the Communist Party," said Col. Miguel Abaya, acting commander of Recom [Regional Command] XI. "We are on the initiative. We have driven away the Sparrow Unit from Davao City which is attributed to the help of the people. That is a good score."

However, the Recom chief disclosed that military campaign has been focused on Sta. Cruz Town in Davao del Sur and this city's Paquibato district, about 45 and 75

kilometers from here, respectively. These areas are still believed to be NPA lairs, Abaya said, thus the increased military presence and artillery shelling.

"People would think that the enemy might be next door. It might do some psychological harm but we assure them we are concentrating our forces there," Abaya told the Inquirer.

The National Democratic Front, on the other hand, said in its latest statement that the military "has capitalized on the ignorance, the poverty and moral weakness of the poor, and make of them a tool for destruction and death."

The underground movement was referring to the emergence of the anti-communist Alsa Masa and Nakasaka (Nagkahiusang Katawhan Alang Sa Kalinaw) [People United for Peace], the country's foremost vigilante organizations, which had been credited with the destruction of the NPA mass base in the city and in nearby Davao del Sur.

Warning the vigilante groups who have been accused of numerous human rights abuses, NDF-Southern Mindanao spokesman Pepe Guerra reiterated that "the NPA will destroy the reactionary forces."

"For those who have already committed enumerable crimes against the people, the day of retribution will come," Guerra said in a statement sent to local newsmen.

In Southern Mindanao, a military strength broken down to five Army battalions, five provincial commands, one Metrodiscom and a strike force is still tracking down an estimated 3,000 NPA regulars and mass base supporters.

But civilians in the country side have been suffering the brunt of counter-insurgency, human rights advocates said. A report from the Task Force Detainees [TFD] said that since military activity intensified in January, 26,868 people have fled their homes.

The TFD said eight civilians were killed, 83 persons were tortured, 135 families were subjected to hamletting and 13 houses were burned in the course of insurgency war from January to May this year. It also reported cases of "food blockade" by the military, which usually precedes aerial bombardment.

17 Rebels Killed in Past 5 Days
HK2907061988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 88 p 12

[Text] Government troops killed 17 more New People's Army rebels during the past five days, bringing to 30 the number of guerrillas slain since July 24, Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Renato S. de Villa said the latest gunbattles occurred in Ilocos Norte, Misamis Occidental, Occidental Mindoro, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Antique, and Negros Oriental.

Earlier, the military reported that 13 rebels were killed in skirmishes with government troops in various parts of the country.

Of the eight insurgency-related incidents, four soldiers and three civilians were also wounded.

Guerrilla Camp Captured

HK2907062188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 29 Jul 88 p 12

[by Mike Crismundo]

[Text] Camp Newly Leyte, Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur—Government troops captured yesterday morning a big rebel camp in Mindanao, killing several rebels and seizing several high powered firearms, bullets, and training facilities, an Army report said.

Also found in the abandoned rebel camp were three bodies, medicine, training aids on revolutionary agrarian reform program, and other materials.

Lt. Col. Samuel Aftal and other military officials flew by helicopter yesterday afternoon to the captured camp and found 15 bunkers, makeshift huts, and a training ground.

The camp was found along the boundary of the municipalities of La Paz and Esperanza, Agusan del Sur.

Second Camp Overrun

BK0108091488 Manila PNA in English 0758 GMT
1 Aug 88

[Text] Manila Aug. 1 (OANA/PNA)— Army troops backed by tanks overran over the weekend a communist rebel camp following fierce gunbattles with hundreds of dissidents in Oriental Mindoro Province, west of here.

Constabulary Provincial Commander Colonel Jose Lalisan said the rebels sustained heavy casualties but were dragged along by their fleeing companions.

He said troops also arrested nine suspected rebel sympathizers residing near the camp which has facilities for training, hospital and lecture.

The military assault on the camp followed intelligence reports that rebels were maintaining a large camp in a remote and thickly forested area in Oriental Mindoro.

Immediately, Colonel Lalisan assembled two army companies and unleashed a pre-dawn attack that caught the rebels offguard.

The guerrillas resisted but were forced to abandon their camp after they suffered heavy casualties, the military said.

There was no casualty on the government side.

The troops also seized two shotguns, boxes of explosives, landmines, detonating cords, blasting caps, assorted clothings and subversive documents.

Top NPA Leader Surrenders

HK0108013988 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] A top NPA leader allegedly operating in the Visayas surrendered today to Philippine Air Force Intelligence Unit agents at the Villamor Air Base in Pasay City. The rebel was identified as Leodegario Karilagan alias Commander Yangwa. He said he surrendered to the military to escape from comrades who wanted to kill him. He allegedly disassociated himself from the communist movement in 1984. He added that the communists have caused irreparable damage to the country and its people, forcing him to turn away from the movement.

NPA Members Nabbed in Angeles City

HK0108014088 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company
in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] PC operatives rounded up 16 members of the New People's Army in raids Saturday on suspected NPA hideouts in Barangay Pampang, Angeles City. Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] commander Lieutenant Colonel Amado Espino Jr said two of the suspects were NPA regulars. They were identified as Benino Balagat and Virgilio Santos; the others, whose names were withheld, were tagged as sympathizers or [words indistinct]. Captain Ramon Lacat said his raiding team confiscated from Balagat a rifle, bullets, 3 (?separate) military uniforms and medicine. On the other hand, Santos [words indistinct] a portable radio with scanners and a radio switchboard.

Manila Sparrow Leaders Identified

HK0108065988 Manila THE MANILA
CHRONICLE in English 1 Aug 88 p 9

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Constabulary authorities yesterday said they have identified the leaders and at least 350 members of the Armed City Partisans (ACPs) unit of the New People's Army (NPA) in Metro Manila.

The officials said the number of party members and armed guerrillas operating in the metropolis had increased to about 2,700. Most of the rebels had reportedly established themselves in slum areas in towns north of Manila.

Camp Crame said the identification of the rebels would help the military come up with an accurate order of battle and set the proper rewards for the rebels.

A report prepared by the PC Capcom [Capital Regional Command] identified the leaders of the ACP, more popularly known as the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), as Avelino Reyes, Gerry Acuna, Roger de la Cruz, Fernando Aquino, Gloria Aquino, Eric Relog, Alfredo Castro alias Freddic; Leonardo Olalia, alias Danny; Armando Isidro and Robert Pascual, alias Obet. Arnel Sandoval was tagged as the ABB spokesman.

A separate report from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Headquarters, however, identified the head of the ABB as Felimon Lagnan, alias Popoy. Lagnan was also reportedly an alternate member in the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] central committee.

The PC report said the ABB had been divided into assassination, arms snatching and medical brigades.

The Somono liquidation squad, named after a rebel who was killed in a shootout with policemen in Manila, had reportedly been tasked with "agaw-arms" [Arms-Snatching] operations, terrorism and sabotage missions.

The Lean Alejandro Brigade, named after the student leader who was ambushed last year, was assigned to kill government and military personnel while the Juan Escandor brigade, named after a doctor from Sorsogon who was believed murdered by the military in Manila, was designated as the medical group of the ABB, the report said.

Earlier, the ABB had organized the Jake Lloarca and the Virgilio Hebrón Brigades, but nothing have been heard from these two groups until the Escandor Brigade was organized last year, the report said.

The ABB used to be a guerrilla unit of the military commission of of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) but was eventually attached to the Manila-Rizal regional party committee (MRRPC), which is reportedly headed by Antonio Tujan.

Following reorganizations after the capture of Jose Ma. Sison and Bernabe Buscayno in 1978, the ABB was placed under the control and supervision of the military commission, then headed by Rodolfo Salas, the report said.

But in 1985, the newly organized National Urban Commission (NUC) took over the control of the ABB.

Ramos Orders Probe Into NPA Missiles

*HK3007053888 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Suspected communist gunmen shot dead a soldier in Manila yesterday as Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said the 19-year old insurgency war was killing at least ten people a day. Ramos told reporters that an average of 3 soldiers and 2 civilians were killed each day for every 5 guerrillas dead. He gave comparative figures about 7 deaths a day in 1983, 9 in 1984, and 13 in 1985. There were no figures available for 1986 and 1987.

Meanwhile, Ramos also said that he had ordered military officials to verify a report that communist rebels now have a surface-to-air missiles. Ramos told reporters that if the report is true, it could add a new dimension into the 19-year old insurgency war that would be very disadvantageous to the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Several months ago, local newspapers quoted unidentified sources as saying that the Philippine Constabulary has intelligence reports that the 25,000-strong New People's Army had acquired the missiles. Some military officials debunked the report. They said the rebels would already have used the missiles if they really have them.

Ramos said he has ordered chief of staff General Renato de Villa and Major General Ramon Montano to verify the reports so the government can take the proper steps to stop the smuggling of such weapons into the country.

Insurgents Burn Negros Radio Transmitter

*HK2807030388 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 88*

[Text] Communist rebels burned down the transmitter of the popular radio station in Negros Province and raided a militia outpost [words indistinct] on Wednesday. Military and radio reports said that Ramon de Luna, manager of radio station DYHP in Bacolod, said about 20 youthful New People's Army guerrillas, including one woman entered the building housing the transmitter last night, doused their equipment with gasoline and set it on fire. In a telephone interview aired by DZXL, their parent station in Manila, de Luna said the incident happened two weeks after he and three other journalists from television in Bacolod received death threats from the rebels. The radio station's security guard and technician, who were the only people in the transmitter building when the raid happened, said the rebels were armed with .45 caliber pistols and M-16 rifles, but did not fire any shots. They told the rebels that their transmitter was useless so the latter went to burn it. According to Eddie Quimson, the technician, they were told to lie down, but were not hurt.

NPA Says Official Killed for Yakuza Links
OW3107091388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 31 KYODO—The communist New People's Army (NPA) said Sunday it "executed" a local town official for being the head of syndicates involved in drugs and gun smuggling and for being a "contact man" of Japanese yakuza criminal groups.

The partisan command of the rebel army's Quezon urban front said in a statement read over radio station DZRH it executed councilor Donaldo Alfaro of Lucena, the capital of Quezon Province, 65 kilometers southeast of Manila.

Alfaro was killed by an NPA assassination squad called a "Sparrow unit" which entered Lucena town hall in the early morning of July 18. "This (execution) is part of the police action of the NPA partisans," the statement said. "Behind this is our belief in pursuing the armed struggle to achieve genuine peace—peace based on justice."

The NPA claimed that Alfaro was using his government position as cover for alleged "antipeople and antisocial activities," and was "the contact man of the yakuza, an international crime syndicate." It did not specify the yakuza-linked activities of the slain official.

The Quezon NPA released the statement as it was holding negotiations with government officials for the release of four army lieutenants and a sergeant the group is holding captive in a rebel mountain base.

Forces Raid Marcos Loyalists Arms Cache
BK3007133688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 30 (AFP)—Philippines Government troops raided a warehouse being used by forces loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos here Saturday and discovered a massive cache of explosives, military officials said.

Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, head of the city's military forces, said the warehouse caretaker, a woman, had been detained for interrogation.

Raiding troops found 365 sticks of dynamite, blasting caps and cords, a homemade grenade and a machine-gun which Marcos loyalist forces had stolen from an armoured car in November, the officials said.

The warehouse raid followed the capture Friday of six men and two women believed to be supporters of discharged Brigadier General Jose Zumel and Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabaustan, two renegade Marcos loyalist officers who mounted several coup attempts against the government in 1986 and 1987.

A cache of homemade explosives was found in the Marcos loyalist hideout raided on Friday. Brig-Gen. Biazon said that information gained during that raid led them to the warehouse.

He said the troops found a diagram of a possible target of the Marcos loyalist forces, which he said was near the capital, somewhere in Bulacan Province.

Asked if the explosives may be part of a major destabilization attempt by the Marcos loyalists, Brig-Gen. Biazon said he believes their "ward leaders are goading their rank and file," to do something in order to show their sponsors that they are still active.

He added that they "can do some damage. But I don't think they can mount something decisive like a coup."

Mr. Marcos fled to exile in Honolulu in February 1986 after a popular revolt toppled him from power and installed President Corazon Aquino in his place. The Marcos loyalist forces are widely considered to be a spent force.

Ramos Remains Opposed To Marcos Return
HK3007053788 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said he stands pat on his position not to allow deposed President Marcos to return home. Ramos said the \$5 billion dollar offer was just a ploy of Marcos.

[Begin Ramos recording] I think that our new democracy is still too young to expose itself to the [world indistinct] of some military coup plotters, although their capability now has been decreased to a very, very small capability, as compared to what it was a year ago. [end recording]

Malaysia Urged To Release Seamen Before Talks
BK2907151388 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] The government today requested the Malaysian Government to release 49 Filipino seamen who were earlier arrested in the contested (Calayan) Island. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told the Malaysian Government that the release of the Filipino seamen would hasten current negotiations over the overlapping claims on maritime boundaries. Manglapus said it would be difficult to start negotiations with the Filipino seamen still under Malaysian custody.

Court Acquits Filipino Fishermen
HK0108114188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] A Malaysian court has acquitted the 49 Filipino fishermen who allegedly wandered into the country's exclusive economic zone last 5 April. The verdict was handed down by Judge Raymond Wong this morning.

According to a report, the fishermen, aged 22-45, were crew members of FB Jasmin, FB Ranger 16, and FB Ranger 17. They were charged under Section 15 of Malaysia's 1985 Fisheries Act. Their fishing vessels were also confiscated under the same law. Malaysian Naval ships arrested the fishermen in the Kota Kinabalu seas last 5 April.

Government Vows To Go After Corrupt Officials
HK3007083988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Jul 88 pp 1, 11

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Malacanang yesterday pledged anew to go after "big fishes" accused of graft and corrupt practices to "set an example and strike terror in the hearts" of other officials who intend to commit similar crimes.

In a press briefing, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the Presidential Committee on Public Ethics and Accountability (PCPEA) Malacanang's anti-graft investigation arm, acknowledged the need for decisive preventive and punitive action against corrupt public officials.

Benigno said the PCPEA members, who met for two hours in Malacanang, said they have received a total of 1,090 complaints of alleged irregularities committed by government personnel.

Of this, 73 cases that involve unidentified "key government officials" had been referred to Ombudsman Conrado Vasquez, 30 others to the National Bureau of Investigation, and five more to the justice department for further investigation.

Benigno said agencies with the biggest number of graft complaints were the departments of public works and highways, local governments, and transportation and communications, with 37, 36, and 25 cases, respectively.

The PCPEA was created last year by President Aquino's Administrative Order No. 25. Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus is its chairman, while Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon and Environment and Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr are among its members.

According to Benigno, the PCPEA cited two reasons for the perceived delay in government action on graft complaints. The first, he said, is the "lack of a clear mandate" for action officers assigned to monitor irregularities in all the agencies and regions.

The second is the lack of lawyers capable of gathering circumstantial and direct evidence against the subjects of the complaints, he said.

Ordonez stressed that evidence was "very important" in the prosecution of graft cases. Otherwise, he said the effort would be futile and fruitless.

Bengzon, on the other hand, saw a flaw in the Filipino character that encourages graft. "We have always been a nation of survivors, interested only in ourselves but not in the country or community," he said.

Benigno said the PCPEA members agreed that to combat graft, "we should create a community consciousness, a sense of belonging to the larger community needs of the country, a sense of belonging to one nation."

Action officers named by the PCPEA and secretaries in the various agencies had complained, Benigno said, that "their role should not be mere informers," or to communicate to the Ombudsman the evidence they have against specific personnel.

Rather, he said, the action officers wanted to be designated as the ombudsmen of their agencies.

ADB To Grant \$500,000 for State Owned Firms
HK2807063388 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 28 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a \$500,000 technical assistance grant to the Philippines to help in the evaluation of state-owned enterprises, (SOEs), a bank statement said Wednesday.

There are currently 291 SOEs, covering 97 parent companies and 194 subsidiaries, a substantial increase from a total of 35 SOEs in 1970.

The state-owned firms, found in virtually the entire spectrum of the economy, were receiving a substantial portion of government resources in forms of equities or subsidies for this year, it added.

The need for an effective monitoring system is reflected by the fact that a substantial portion of government resources is channelled to SOEs in the form of equity and/or subsidies.

The government disbursed some P78.3 billion (\$3.7 billion) to stateowned firms from 1975 to 1986, or 14.1 percent of the total government expenditures during the period, the ADB said.

The firms borrowed some P39.3 billion (\$1.87 million) from domestic sources by the end of 1986, representing 27.1 percent of total outstanding public domestic debt during the period, it added.

The firms have an outstanding external debt of \$10.3 billion by the end of 1986, or 65.7 percent of total public external debt, the ADB said.

SOEs are already subject to various forms of control at different levels of government. Supervision of SOEs rests with the Government Corporate Monitoring and Coordinating Committee (GCMCC). In addition to the line department/agency responsible for the sector in which an SOE operates, as many as 10 other departments/agencies monitor several aspects of the SOE's operations.

The ADB assistance will (1) recommend improvements in existing organizational arrangements for monitoring and evaluating SOEs; (2) develop an integrated reporting system which will meet the needs of the GCMCC and other concerned agencies; (3) formulate a standard corporate reporting system for all SOEs including a five-year plan indicating investment needs, production or service targets, internal fund generation and funding required from the government; (4) establish performance evaluation criteria for SOEs; and (5) develop procedural manuals and guidelines and train staff of monitoring agencies and selected SOEs.

\$7.7-Billion Needed for Economic Growth

HK2907062988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Jul 88 pp 1, 8

[By Ed C. Perperna]

[Text] Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod yesterday said the country needs to borrow \$7.7 billion during the next four years if the economy is to grow by an average of 6.5 percent a year.

Monsod gave this estimate of the country's loan requirements as she urged Congress to give President Aquino the "flexibility" to contract foreign loans necessary to support economic growth.

At the same time, Monsod asked lawmakers to clearly spell out the scope and limits of the country's ability to repay its foreign debts.

"It is up to Congress to make a choice on how the country will deal with its creditors," Monsod said during a hearing on the proposed P28.9-billion national government budget for 1989 conducted by the House committee on appropriations.

Should the country borrow the \$7.7 billion quoted by Monsod, its total foreign obligations could soar to about \$36 billion by 1992.

Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez earlier said the country's total foreign debts stood at \$28.2 billion, down by \$400 million from the February, 1989 level.

Monsod also expressed full support for a Senate bill seeking to limit the amount for debt service to only 10 percent of the country's annual income from merchandise exports, saying "it will give the President flexibility."

Such flexibility stems from a provision in the proposed legislation which would allow the government to pay more if "there is money flowing in," she explained.

Another bill pending in the House of Representatives seeks to limit the interest rates on foreign loans contracted by the President.

Asked if foreign creditors would declare the country in default if Congress approves a debt service cap, Monsod said: "We should not frighten ourselves with the term default because we don't welch on our debts."

Rep. Rolando Andaya (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Camarines Sur), appropriations committee chairman, said the best way to deal with foreign debts is to limit the President's power to contract obligations.

"There is a need at least to peg the amount and types of foreign loans to be contracted by the President," Andaya said.

Andaya said legislative measures seeking to peg debt service would serve no purpose since there is already a law that sets the debt service ceiling at 20 percent of the country's foreign exchange receipts.

But since the law was enacted in 1969, the definition of foreign exchange receipts has been broadened to include even loans and grants-in-aid received by the Philippines, thus increasing the amount that could be legally borrowed.

Andaya said the House would discuss thoroughly the foreign debt issue when it tackles the bill sponsored by the House committee on economic affairs which explores various options for dealing with the country's foreign creditors.

Monsod also told the committee that it is important to ensure the continuous flow of funds needed to close the gap between revenues and expenditures required for development.

"Our obligations to the 57 million Filipinos are supreme," Monsod added.

Balance of Payments Yield \$130 Million Surplus

HK2907061388 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 29 Jul 88 pp 1, 5

[By Marriane V. Go]

[Text] The country's balance of payments [BOP] yielded a \$130-million surplus for the first five months of 1988 and highly advanced figures for June showed another \$50-million surplus, according to Central Bank [CB] governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr.

However, the country's international accounts are likely to deteriorate starting next year as Fernandez announced that the government will begin talks sometime in the fourth quarter with foreign creditors for the funding of a projected external financing gap.

He failed to say how large this gap would amount to but economic and finance officials placed it at slightly over \$12 billion for the next five years.

Fernandez said in a press conference last night that the country's current account however showed a \$200-million deficit although this is much lower than the \$265-million negative balance posted for the same period last year.

The BOP summarizes the country's international transactions in foreign exchange, including trade, credit, investments and other financial flows. The current account, on the other hand, measures trade in both goods and services, plus certain unilateral transfers.

The five-month cumulative BOP surplus reflected a dramatic improvement from the \$3 million deficit recorded for the four month period ended April this year. Fernandez noted the substantial increase in the country's exports which grew by 25 percent in annual terms to \$2.632 billion during the period. Exports stood at only \$2.112 billion for the same period last year.

Imports, on the other hand, surged to \$2.526 billion as of end-May this year, from only \$2.526 billion 1st year, resulting in a widening gap in the foreign trade account.

Fernandez and Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme arrived recently from Tokyo, New York and Washington for talks with commercial, official, as well as multilateral creditors like the world Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the creditorbanks.

During the meetings with the different lenders, Fernandez said the government delegation presented the country's financial and economic situation, the government's draft plan for solving the debt problem and the role of the foreign creditors.

The 12-member advisory committee representing the 483-strong foreign bank consortium for the Philippines, he said, was "very positive, supportive and confident" in its response to the presentation.

The talks also delved on developments abroad regarding initiatives aimed at resolving the global debt problem in countries like Brazil, Chile and Yugoslavia.

Yen Credit Package Proposal Submitted To Japan
HK3007053388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] The Japanese Government is ready and willing to assume a lead role in organizing a framework for international financing assistance to the Philippines provided that the government can show its absorption capability and efficiency.

The Philippine Government last week submitted a request for 110 billion yen or 846.13 million dollars to the Japanese Government for the 15th yen credit package. The amount is 37 percent more than the 14th yen package last year. It is considered separate from the multilateral assistance plan being worked out by the Philippines, Japan and the United States called the mini-Marshall plan. A meeting is being arranged next month among representatives of the three countries and Asean governments to work out the framework for such assistance.

Annual Debt Service Rate Hits \$2.7 Billion
HK3007083788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 88 p 25

[By E. Tolentino]

[Text] The country's annual debt service rate has hit a high of \$2.7 billion or roughly 30 percent of the current account (net inflows from the exchange of goods and non-merchandise items).

Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez admitted this Thursday night in a press briefing even as he reiterated his objection to a move in the Congress to cap the debt servicing as this could lead to unilateral default.

He indicated that the high repayment rate on the country's external debt which stands at \$28.6 billion "is something we have to live with."

All that the government could do is to find ways for a debt relief through several payments options, Fernandez said.

He, however, stressed that he could not agree to any move that could force the country to unilaterally default on its obligations, referring to a Senate bill seeking to peg the annual debt repayment to 10 percent of the current account.

Fernandez said passage of the measure in the Congress might result in grim consequences for the country. "We cannot force our creditors to view the debt situation the way we do," he stressed.

He cited the case of Peru which suffered economic dislocations when it unilaterally declared a freeze on its debt payments, adding that recent reports had it that the country is now actually paying more than it should for taking the drastic move.

The stand of Fernandez on Senate Bill 250, co-authored by Senators Alberto C. Romulo, Neptali Gonzales and Ernesto Maceda, had drawn sharp criticisms not only in the Congress but from Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod.

In recent talks, Monsod consistently threw her support behind the stand of Romulo that the bill was not designed to tie government's hands in easing the debt burden.

Monsod had declared that the measure could not be taken as a unilateral act of the Philippines to default on its obligations, contrary to the insistence of Fernandez, but a mere postponement of the repayments of the bulk of the external debt.

Romulo said in a recent interview that the bill would actually give more elbow room to the government to avail itself of a "menu of options and alternatives" in easing the burden of repaying the obligations of the country.

A provision of the bill empowers the President to set a debt servicing rate higher than 10 percent provided the country manages to offset this via the availment of fresh loans to fill up the financing gap which is estimated at \$1.2-\$2 billion a year.

New Talks With Creditor Banks Set for October
HK3107083588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 88 p 25

[By E. Tolentino]

[Text] The Philippines will hold new talks this October with its foreign creditor-banks "for definitive discussions" on about \$7.7 to \$8.2 billion foreign loan requirements between now and 1992.

Government estimates show that to fill up the financing gap, the country will need to tap fresh commercial and official loans of \$1.2-\$2 billion a year.

According to Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr the October meeting will be held after the annual joint conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which the Philippines will attend. It will be a follow up of that one held between a Philippine team and the 12-man advisory committee of the 483 creditor-banks of the country.

The Philippines owes the banks a total of \$18 billion, of which \$13 billion were restructured last year. These commercial obligations account for the bulk of the country's \$28.6 billion external debt.

In the meeting in New York early this month, the advisory committee reacted "positively" to the Philippine team's report on the country's performance, Fernandez said, adding that committee members were also "supportive" of the need to "fill up" the projected financing gap.

He said he welcomes the support expressed by the advisory committee but added that "we will see" if this "support" could be translated into better terms for the new loans the country may avail itself of beginning next year.

Fernandez also disclosed that an economic group of the advisory committee will be visiting the country shortly to assess the economy's performance. This is preparation for the October meeting, he said.

Thailand

Talks on Cabinet Portfolios Deadlocked
BK3007020588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Coalition party squabbling for coveted Cabinet portfolios and candidates to fill them have snagged the formation of the next administration, sources said yesterday [29 July].

The portfolios the Chat Thai, Social Action [SAP], Democrat, Ratsadon, and United Democratic Parties are scrambling for are at the Interior, Commerce, and Communications Ministries.

The Democrats and Ratsadon are the chief contestants for the Interior portfolio.

The Democrats want Secretary-General Lt-Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Sanan Khachonprasat for the job, but Ratsadon considers its leader Gen [General] Thianchai Sirisamphan should take over.

The SAP is seeking the Foreign, Commerce, and Communications Ministries.

Amid the competition, SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila said little progress had been made in efforts to form the coalition, but talks would continue.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi has turned down approaches from other parties to head a rival coalition on the grounds that he honour a gentlemen's agreement to stick with an alliance comprising Chat Thai, the Democrats, Ratsadon, and the UDP [United Democratic Party].

The SAP leader complained he had not been kept informed of developments in the talks and would not accept any agreement which did not carry his signature.

ACM Sitthi said he was only interested in the positions of prime minister or foreign minister, and complained that he had to rely on the press for information and could not give his party members further details.

Three days have passed without agreement by the coalition parties on a Cabinet since Gen Prem Tinsulanon declined to head the government and Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen [Major General] Chatchai Chunhawan stepped in. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Seats 'Nearly Settled'

BK0108010188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
1 Aug 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] The five main political parties working to form a coalition government met again last night to attempt to finalise the division of Cabinet portfolios on the eve of the opening of Parliament by His Majesty the King this afternoon, sources said.

The party leaders said a Cabinet line-up, delayed for five days because of disagreements, has been "nearly settled".

Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, leader of the Chat Thai Party, which is acting as the core of the current attempt to form the coalition, said while playing golf yesterday he was confident a solution would be reached "soon".

Social Action Party leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, who has received support to become prime minister from smaller parties attempting to muster an alternative coalition, said he would continue backing Maj-Gen Chatchai for the premiership.

He told reporters before leaving Hua Hin yesterday that he expected the five parties involved in the current talks to reach an agreement by last night.

The parties, possibly hoping to avoid the mob of reporters that had staked out Gen Prem Tinsulanon's residence last week, kept the venue of the meeting a secret.

Despite repeated assurances from each party that an end to the negotiations was in sight, reliable sources said disagreements still existed on allocation of key portfolios.

The sources said Chat Thai Party Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-acha has been urged to accept the position of deputy prime minister instead of taking the coveted agriculture portfolio.

Mr Banhan said yesterday he might have to work "closer to the prime minister," but only laughed when asked if he had agreed to become deputy prime minister.

Sources said the new coalition would be more stable with Mr Banhan working as deputy premier and not as a prominent Cabinet minister.

"It would be better for him to be deputy prime minister because of his unfavourable image," the sources said.

They added it was possible more parties would be asked to join the coalition to strengthen the proposed government's standing in the Lower House.

Another source said the question of the interior portfolio was holding up a successful outcome to the negotiations.

Chat Thai reportedly had earlier agreed to give the portfolio to Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan of Ratsadon Party.

"It's likely that the position might be given to Chat Thai advisory chairman Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan instead," the source said.

The source said Maj-Gen Praman, who leads a faction of about 20 MP's in Chat Thai, has challenged the allocation of the interior and finance portfolios to other coalition partners.

Meanwhile, Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun reiterated yesterday his party's support for Maj-Gen Chatchai to become prime minister.

"The five coalition partners have given verbal support for Chat Thai to form the government. I believe that the other parties will keep this gentleman's agreement," he said.

"There is no doubt. We still support him as prime minister," he said.

Mr Phichai added that the Democrats had adopted a policy of supporting for the premiership the head of any party winning the most seats in Parliament.

He declined to comment on whether the party would back ACM Sitthi as prime minister if the foreign minister accepted such an invitation.

However, Mr Phichai said he saw no need for the coalition partners to act "in a hasty manner".

"It took political parties 16 days to form the last government. We are not in a hurry," he said.

The Democrat Party yesterday held its first party meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Phichai. The session was attended by 48 MP's.

Participants were informed by party negotiators that the Democrats expected to receive at least three key portfolios—industry, commerce, and public health.

Parties Mount Challenge for Sitthi Premiership
BK3007012788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ten parties which command 142 of the 357 seats in the House will soon nominate Social Action Party [SAP] leader Sitthi Sawetsila as prime minister to challenge Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen [Major General] Chatchai Chunhawan.

Several party leaders, including Prachakon Thai's Samak Suntharawet, Progressive leader Uthai Phimchaichon, and Community Action [CAP] leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian were in Hua Hin yesterday [29 July] while Muan Chon leader Pol Cpt [Police Captain] Chaloeem Yubamrung was in Prachaup Khiri Khan. They are expected to see ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi in Hua Hin today.

CAP leader Bunchu said yesterday former Foreign Minister Sitthi would be more acceptable to the public than Maj-Gen Chatchai as far as the image of the parties is concerned.

In addition to Ruam Thai, which has 35 seats, Prachakon Thai, with 31, the CAP, nine, the Progressives, eight, Muan Chon, five, and the Liberals, three, which earlier voiced support for ACM Sitthi, Mr Bunchu said Gen [General] Athit Kamlang-ek's Puangchon Chao Thai, Prachachon, and Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang's Phalang Tham would back the SAP leader.

Those three parties will add their names to a list pledging support for ACM Sitthi which will soon be submitted to Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin.

With the one-seat Social Democratic Force signing up as well, the ten hope ACM Sitthi will accept the nomination should they muster a simple majority in Parliament of 196 votes with the inclusion of 54 votes from the SAP.

Short of the SAP, the Chat Thai-led alliance will have only 161 votes in Parliament.

After receiving a proposal from the SAP, Chat Thai, Ratsadon, the Democrat and United Democratic Parties nominating Maj-Gen Chatchai, Dr Ukrit said other parties had the right to make a proposal. Dr Ukrit said he would not submit Maj-Gen Chatchai's nomination to His Majesty the King until Parliament convenes on Monday [1 August].

Dr Ukrit's decision not to submit the nomination to His Majesty immediately, as expected by Chat Thai, opened an opportunity for other groups to lobby and challenge Maj-Gen Chatchai's nomination.

Mr Bunchu said Dr Ukrit would have to summon all party leaders to sound out their opinions about whom they want nominated before a name is submitted to the King.

The CAP leader said ACM Sitthi had to go along with the other four parties in proposing Maj-Gen Chatchai because he was bound by a pre-election gentlemen's agreement.

"Now that most of the parties vote for him (Sitthi), I believe he should change his mind," said Mr Bunchu, who hoped the Democrats would consider joining the group.

In view of Maj-Gen Chatchai's refusal from the outset to accept the premiership on the grounds he was not suitable, Mr Buchnu asked why the Chat Thai leader could now say that he was ready for the job.

"This shows he's hesitant," said Mr Bunchu. "How can we trust him?"

Prachachon leader Chaloeemphan Siwikon said he was approached by Mr Bunchu and Gen Athit to join their group in wooing ACM Sitthi to form a rival coalition.

Mr Chaloeemphan said Prachachon would support ACM Sitthi if he accepted the nomination.

A source close to Phalang Tham said that while the party would not join a coalition, it had voiced its backing for ACM Sitthi as prime minister.

Another source said should ACM Sitthi accept the nomination, Ratsadon, which has 21 votes, was likely to defect to the rival coalition.

Negotiations Continue

BK3107012688 Bangkok THE NATION in English
31 Jul 88 pp 1-2

[Text] Hua Hin—Social Action Party [SAP] leader Sitthi Sawetsila threw the political scene into a new round of confusion yesterday when he announced that he was ready to become premier "if I get support from all parties concerned." But Chat Thai Party promptly reversed the potential turnaround last night by conceding to most of Sitthi's demands in the negotiations on portfolio allocation.

Sitthi's statement earlier in the day at this seaside resort caught the Chat Thai-led coalition partners off-guard, and plunged the ongoing negotiations on Cabinet portfolio allocation into disarray.

But late last night, Chat Thai leader Chatchai Chunhawan called a special press conference to declare that "99 percent" of the negotiations among the five parties had been almost completed. The new line-up, he said, could be announced after the first working session of the House next Wednesday [3 August].

Chatchai, accompanied by Kon Thappharangsi, another Chat Thai executive, told reporters that Sitthi confirmed in a late-night telephone conversation with Kon in the presence of other prospective partners that SAP would remain in the Chat Thai-led coalition.

"Several small parties have expressed the intention to join the coalition government. But we have not given them any response," Chatchai said.

The late-night press conference called by Chatchai was seen as a move to thwart efforts by the former opposition parties to pull Sitthi into their fold—a move which was clearly set in motion yesterday.

Sitthi, who met leaders of parties trying to block Chat Thai's effort here, also said he will not go back on his promise to support Chat Thai leader Chatchai's nomination as premier either.

Analysts point out that only Sitthi, and not all 54 SAP MP's, signed the nomination of Chatchai along with leaders of the other three parties. Sitthi's statement earlier in the day was interpreted as a move to increase his bargaining power in his negotiations for Cabinet portfolios with the other prospective partners while keeping open the option of leading another coalition government.

In this connection, Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonawin yesterday stood out as the key player to determine whether Sitthi would become another candidate for the premiership.

Ukrit also travelled to this tourist resort yesterday. Sitthi laughed when asked by reporters whether he had met the Parliament president here.

"I don't know where he is staying. We had not made an appointment to meet here. I don't know," he said.

But Sitthi said the nomination of prime minister is the prerogative of the Parliament president.

"I am not going to withdraw my name from the nomination of Chatchai. But we cannot predict what will happen in Parliament," he said.

Sitthi said it depends on Ukrit whether he will call a vote to sound out all the MP's on the next prime minister.

He said that if he was made prime minister, he would have to leave the foreign affairs portfolio which will be filled by another qualified person.

He added: "By saying that I will agree to assume the premiership if all concerned asked me to do so for national interest, I mean not only political parties but also others...Otherwise, I would not feel comfortable to accept the challenge."

Informed sources said Puangchon Chao Thai Party leader Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, an advocate of Sitthi's nomination, was coordinating with top Army men to win the Army's support for the new SAP-led coalition.

Athit will likely demand that he be made either deputy premier or interior minister, according to the sources.

Before leaving Bangkok, Ukrit told reporters he will not present the nomination of the new prime minister to His Majesty the King until after the first working session of the new 357-House Wednesday.

"I will be granted an audience with His Majesty the King on August 3 after the first House session," he said.

Armed Forces Status, New Government Analyzed
BK3107124988 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai
31 Jul 88 p 3

["Analysis": "The Armed Forces' Stand and Status and the New Government"]

[Text] It is believed that the decision made by General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Prem V caretaker government, not to accept the prime minister post for the sixth time must have been strongly influenced by political groups outside Parliament, including the Armed Forces.

Before the 24 July general election, there was an order from political sectors in the Armed Forces to weaken power of the opposition political parties, particularly the Puangchon Chao Thai whose leader is General Athit Kamlangek, former Army commander and supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. At the same time, there was an order to support the political parties in the former coalition government—Chat Thai, Democrat, Social Action, and Ratsadon—to take as many seats as possible in the Parliament.

The outcome of the election shows that the four parties in the former coalition government won only a total of 215 seats, less than the 234 seats in the previous election. Moreover, an order issued to the Armed Forces, namely, 1st Air Wing in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and 4th Air Wing in Udon Thani Province under the command of Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Woranat Aphichari, and the 2nd Army Region under the leadership of Commander Lieutenant General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, was no obstacle to the men of the Puangchon Chao Thai party. It seemed most of the servicemen voted for the Puangchon Chao Thai candidates.

Since the general election, the Armed Forces have maintained strong neutrality in connection with a formation of a new government. They have only watched and exerted no pressure on it at all, since the first meeting took place at Ban Phitsanulok between the four political parties in the former coalition and their ally the Saha Prachathipatai Party.

Recently, when there was some movement against a return of Gen Prem as prime minister, the Armed Forces remained indifferent, allowing political parties, as well as outside power groups like the Student Federation of Thailand, and labor groups to freely launch campaigns calling for election of a prime minister from members of the House of Representatives, despite the fact that General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander and acting supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, announced on 26 July his support for Gen Prem.

On the day Gen Prem said he would not accept the premiership after his proposal to the abovementioned five political parties that the Ruam Thai and Prachachon parties be included in the new government failed, the Armed Forces did not interfere and remained neutral, although they could pressure some political parties. That resulted in the Prem V caretaker government leader involuntarily bringing down the curtain on his political role, regardless of efforts to form a new government made by the coordinators and key advisors through 3 full days.

It is believed that Prem's refusal was caused by pressure arising from the problem of promotions for high-ranking officers in the Army and Air Force.

By remaining in the post of Army commander, Gen Chawalit, who also is acting supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, inevitably causes a deadlock in the promotions of lower-ranking officers, particularly the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy's [CRMA] Class 5 graduates led by General Suchinda Kraprayun, assistant Army chief of staff. The lengths of service of the Class 5 and Class 1 graduates are close to each other.

The surprising reshuffle of officers with ACM Woranat Aphichari, deputy Air Force commander being promoted to Air Force commander, and ACM Kasat Rotchananin, Air Force chief of staff who has close relations with high-ranking officers of CRMA Class 5, being promoted to deputy Air Force commander, literally created a time bomb in the Armed Forces.

The time bomb in the Army and Air Force eventually exploded on 27 July and has inevitably had political fallout.

Speaking of the attitude and status of the Armed Forces in the future, the relations between the cores of the Armed Forces and political parties will make politics, government, and the Armed Forces even more inseparable. They may be even more tightly linked and have greater influence on each other. In the Army, the CRMA Class 5 officers will move up to replace those of CRMA Class 1, and there will be surprising changes in the Air Force, unless Gen Prem returns to the premiership once again. If Prem returns, a big change in the Armed Forces will be made by the "killer of the Chao Phraya River Valley" [Prem] because the former students of CRMA Class 1 and Class 5 will no longer look at each other.

Prem Approves Defense Ministry Budget Proposal
BK3007092288 Bangkok NAEON in Thai
29 Jul 88 pp 7, 14

[Text] According to a source at Government House, the cabinet of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, at its last meeting on 19 July, approved a budget of 93,220.70 million baht for the military to purchase weapons and carry out six projects to modernize the Armed Forces. The budget will span over a period of 3 to 5 years. The details of the six projects are as follows:

1. The cabinet approved in principle the Defense Ministry's request for a budget of 88,531.96 million baht for use in modernization of the Armed Forces under Program 47 (Plan 33) which covers a period of 5 years. The cabinet however suggested that unimportant work units or projects be scaled down in order to save the budget for spending on projects under this new plan. The projects to be retained will go under the annual budget of the new plan.
2. The cabinet approved the request by the Royal Thai Navy for the purchase of 18 sets of twin-turreted 37 mm Model 74 antiaircraft guns, with spare parts and other support equipment, from the China North Industries Corporation, an agent of the Chinese Government, at a cost of \$38.52 million, or about 970.70 million baht. There will be no bidding for the purchase. Payments will be made on four installments—143.64 million baht during the 1988 fiscal year, 246.96 million baht in 1989, 296.35 million baht in 1990, and 283.75 million baht in the 1991 fiscal year.
3. The cabinet approved the Royal Thai Air Force's request for the purchase of a maintenance and training set of a twin-turreted 30 mm Model F Mauser antiaircraft gun from the Mauser-Werke Oberndorf GMBH of Germany, at a cost of 11.21 million Deutsche marks, or approximately 179.34 million baht. There will be no bidding and payment will be made on two installments annually, that is, 44.84 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, and 134.51 million baht in 1989.
4. The cabinet approved the Supreme Command's request to buy three Chinook 47-D transport helicopters with equipment, accompanied with 202 items of ground equipment and 3,701 items of spare parts from Boeing Helicopters at the cost of \$69.80 million, or approximately 1,814.80 million baht. There will be no bidding. Payments will be made over a period of 6 years—13 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, and installments of 450.45 million baht annually from 1990 to 1993 fiscal years.
5. The Defense Ministry requested approval to hire the Nobel Explosive Company for the expansion of the military explosives plant at the cost of 39 million pound sterling, or about 1,696.50 million baht, without bidding. It also requested another budget of 23.50 million baht for construction of buildings and facilities. The

Defense Ministry's request for a total of 1,720 million baht was approved by the cabinet. Payments to the Nobel Company will be spread over a period of 5 years—4.35 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, 420 million baht in 1990, and 636.08 million baht annually in 1991 and 1992.

6. The cabinet approved the Royal Thai Navy's request to hire a factory to build a trainer aircraft with equipment and spare parts, at the cost of \$1.05 million, or about 27.40 million baht. Payments will be made on two installments—6.25 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, and 21.15 million baht in 1989 fiscal year.

The source also disclosed that on 20 July, Phaniang Kantarat, defense minister and air chief marshal, submitted to General Prem Tinsulanon an urgent letter requesting approval for the Royal Thai Navy to purchase ESM equipment and Stingray torpedoes without bidding. The Navy plans to buy three systems of Model AR-700-5 ESM/DF equipment from the Argos System Incorporation of the United States at the cost of 92.73 million baht. The deal will be customs free. Payments will be made in three installments—14.84 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, 8.35 million baht in 1989 fiscal year, and 69.56 million baht in 1990 fiscal year.

The Navy indicated that the ESM equipment is needed for improvement of efficiency of its battleships with electronic devices for detecting incoming guided missiles. The Navy plans to buy 12 Stingray torpedoes with equipment from the British Marconi Underwater System Limited at the cost of 202.62 million baht, with duty exemption. Payments will be made in 3 installments—30.39 million baht in 1988 fiscal year, 20.26 million baht in 1989 fiscal year, and 151.96 million baht in 1991 fiscal year. The Stingray torpedoes are to be used with the Navy's antisubmarine frigates.

Gen Prem has approved the Defense Ministry's proposals in his capacity as the prime minister. The approval will be reviewed by agencies concerned. If there is no objection made before 1 August, the approval will take effect.

This means that the caretaker government of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon approved a budget totaling 93,516.05 million baht for the military to buy weapons and equipment under seven projects aimed at modernizing the Armed Forces.

Vietnam

Reaction State's Sigur Remarks on Relations

NHAN DAN Commentary

BK3107085888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 31 Jul 88

[NHAN DAN 31 July commentary: "A Viewpoint That Runs Counter to the Trend of Public Opinion and the Aspiration of the American People"]

[Text] According to the VOA, in his 29 July statement before a group of U.S. congressmen, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur said that the establishment of a

low-level diplomatic bureau in Hanoi would not improve the cooperation between the United States and Vietnam in humanitarian issues. The United States should continue its present policy and seek ways to isolate Vietnam until a negotiation on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia succeeds.

Through this statement, everyone sees that the U.S. State Department still adheres its bad attitude toward Vietnam and has made no proper response to Vietnam's good will. Vietnam's positive actions brimming with good will in responding to the U.S. side's humanitarian concerns have been appreciated and welcomed by world public opinion and a broad section of the American people themselves.

Apart from returning an additional large number of U.S. soldiers' remains, Vietnam has agreed to let the United States participate in joint search operations as well as in the search for Amerasian children and has shown its readiness to allow people released from reeducation camps to go to the United States.

U.S. officials participating in various bipartite talks on these issues—including responsible figures in the legislative body, politicians and social activists, and a large number of American people of various strata—have expressed their appreciation for Vietnam's generous humanitarian policy. It is because of this that the trend of improving relations with Vietnam is growing in the United States, including at the U.S. Congress. The establishment of a bureau representing [the two countries'] interests at the capitals of the two countries has been raised as a necessary, reasonable measure at this moment.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state has not only belittled Vietnam's good will in settling humanitarian issues toward the U.S. side but also intentionally created misunderstanding about Vietnam's good will in finding a solution to the Cambodian issue. Vietnam's decision to withdraw its 50,000 troops and the command of the Vietnamese voluntary army from Cambodia this year has been welcomed by the peoples of various countries, and it is clear that this move is helping speed up the process of approaching a political solution to the Cambodia issue. It is noted by all those monitoring the Jakarta informal meeting that Vietnam and the PRK have proposed a practical timetable for troop withdrawal and no one asked for an earlier timetable. In such circumstances, the fact that the U.S. assistant secretary of state still advocates asking the Washington administration to continue its policy of causing pressure and isolation against Vietnam shows that the U.S. State Department is ill-informed and impractical.

Sigur's statement runs counter to the trend of public opinion and the aspiration of the American people and Armed Forces, and obstructs the process of improving the relations between the two countries.

Army Paper Criticizes Statement
*BK0108102088 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 88*

[Text] The Vietnamese army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN denounced the recent statement of Mr Sigur, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state [title as heard], that the United States should continue the present policy of isolating Vietnam until an agreement is reached on Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said in a commentary on Monday [1 August] that this is an outmoded point of view that hampers bilateral cooperation in solving humanitarian issues after the war and runs counter to certain progress made recently.

Radio Carries Criticism
*BK3107025888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] On the morning of 29 July, the VOA reported that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur—addressing a number of U.S. congressmen—had said that even the establishment of a low-ranking diplomatic office in Hanoi could not help improve cooperation between the United States and Vietnam in settling humanitarian issues. He said the United States should stick to its present policy and seek ways to isolate Vietnam until a negotiated settlement of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is reached.

Sigur's remarks indicate that the U.S. State Department has maintained a hostile attitude toward Vietnam despite our goodwill stance over the settlement of a number of issues—such as permission for the U.S. side to join in efforts to look for American servicemen missing from the Vietnam war, our readiness to allow a number of former reeducation camp inmates to leave for the United States, and even the settlement of cases of Vietnamese children fathered by American servicemen.

As far as the Cambodian issue is concerned, it goes without saying that responsible U.S. Government officials have been well informed of the latest developments in the situation concerning Cambodia. U.S. public opinion has highly valued Vietnam's goodwill, especially its decision to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese army Volunteers and their command from Cambodia from now until late 1988.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur's remarks have run counter to U.S. public opinion and the aspirations of the American people and Armed Forces, and they are hampering efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

VNA Interviews Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach
*BK3007070988 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT
29 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA/OANA July 29—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has an granted interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. Following are the questions and answers:

Question 1: Could you tell us the most important thing obtained at the Jakarta cocktail party?

Answer: This is the first time after nine years of confrontation that the four Kampuchean factions and the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia discussed with one another a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The most pivotal point is that all participants in the meeting were unanimous in two key issues for a solution: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Over the past nine years, the unilateral demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops has deadlocked the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. The unanimity of views on the two key issues has broken the 9-year-old impasse.

Question 2: Did many people want to make the meeting a negotiation between Vietnam and the Kampuchean factions?

Answer: Such [an] attempt, if any, would have made the cocktail party a failure because it contradicts the common desire to keep the cocktail party from failing. In the first day, the party was threatened with failure. Therefore, in the second day, all the ASEAN countries joined in the discussion, hence the cocktail party becoming a negotiation of all the 12 participating delegations.

Question 3: Why did the Khmer Rouge come to the two-phase meeting where it was condemned?

Answer: Yes, it was sharply criticized at the meeting. But had it not come, it would have found itself in a worse situation and more isolated. However, what is more important is whether they came there with a constructive attitude or with an attempt to sabotage the meeting.

Question 4: Could you speak of the results of the discussions about the timetables for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and for the cessation of aids and sanctuaries to the Khmer opposition forces?

Answer: One of the seven points put forth by Chairman Hun Sen required a close combination of the two timetables. At the meeting, no one asked for an earlier timetable. Many called on Vietnam not to withdraw its troops unilaterally as part of a solution. Some asked

whether Vietnam would unilaterally withdraw its troops by the end of 1990 without a political solution or it would wait till a political solution is reached before withdrawing its troops.

I say that a political solution should be achieved before the end of 1990, or else Vietnam will still pull out all its troops by the end of 1990.

Question 5: Did the meeting discuss the disarming of the Pol Pot armed force?

Answer: Like Western countries, the ASEAN countries linked the disarming of the Pol Pot force with the disarming of all the other Khmer forces and mentioned the introduction of an international armed force into Kampuchea to do this. This sounds illogical, because when Vietnam fought the armed force of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, they urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops. Now that Vietnam is withdrawing its troops, they urge the dispatch of foreign troops to Kampuchea to disarm the Polpotists, and under the pretext of disarming the criminal Polpotists, they also urge the disarming of the force that opposes genocide, or in other words, the victims of genocide. Only the Kampuchean people, victims of the genocidal clique, can disarm the Pol Pot force. No foreign force whatever can disarm the genocidal clique, can disarm the Pol Pot force. No foreign force whatever can disarm the Pol Pot force. This, in essence, is a scheme to bring in foreign troops, under the pretext of disarming the Khmer Rouge in order to abolish the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Question 6: What about an international peace-keeping force?

Answer: If the Kampuchean people themselves cannot safeguard peace, no foreign force whatever can help them do so. This has been proven by experiences in Congo Leopoldville [as received], Lebanon and many other places.

Question 7: What do you think about the demand for abolition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the equal division of power among the four Kampuchean factions?

Answer: They did insist upon this illogical demand. If this was what they failed to achieve for all the political, military and diplomatic measures they took during the past nine years, they can no longer hope to achieve it now at the conference table. One should bear in mind the fact that the four Khmer factions belong to only two forces, and that the PRK Government is controlling the whole of Kampuchea. The PRK in its seven-point position clearly pointed to the necessity to maintain the present political and military status quo in Kampuchea and declared that the Kampuchean people will decide, through general elections, the constitution and the political regime of Kampuchea. The power in Kampuchea will be decided by the general elections.

Question 8: What remarks do you have about Chairman Hun Sen's presence at a meeting where most of the participating countries recognize the other [words indistinct], and in the capital city of a country which does not recognize the PRK?

Answer: Chairman Hun Sen's presence as an equal partner to the other 11 delegations shows that any political solution to the Kampuchean issue must have [words indistinct] of the PRK which is controlling the whole country, and which is the only one of the four Kampuchean parties that presented a serious and reasonable overall position for a solution to the Kampuchean issue. The PRK played a major role in making the meeting a success.

Question 9: Did the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] run counter to the non-aligned countries's efforts for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question?

Answer: No, far from it. The JIM has created more favourable conditions for their efforts and encouraged the non-aligned movement to be more active in settling the question.

Question 10: Did the Jakarta meeting have anything to do with the United Nations' resolution on Kampuchea?

Answer: Over the past nine years, the United Nations has only recognized the Pol Pot regime and [words indistinct] that is why, it has failed in resolving the Kampuchea issue. The Jakarta cocktail party did not tread in the United Nations' footsteps, and respected the interests of the parties concerned. That is why, the cocktail party has succeeded in achieving a breakthrough to the Kampuchea issue. It had nothing to do with the United Nations.

Question 11: Why did the JIM's final document not mention the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia?

Answer: In the past nine years, Southeast Asian countries have confronted one another; therefore the Kampuchea issue has remained unresolved. The Jakarta cocktail party marked a new period in which the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia have given up confrontation and sat down together to peacefully settle the Kampuchea issue. The seven-point proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the principles governing the relations among the Southeast Asian countries has responded to the common aspiration and contributed to creating mutual trust so that the two groups of countries may seek together a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

The ASEAN countries wanted only to have an early solution to the Kampuchea issue, so they did not want to discuss other issues yet. Though the question of peace in Southeast Asia remains unsettled, the cooperation by the

two groups of countries in the region in settling a regional dispute—the Kampuchea issue—constitutes a new step forward after 40 years of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

Report on Thach Interview

BK2907113588 Hanoi International Service in English
1011 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Following the successful Jakarta informal meeting, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach granted an interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on issues relating to this meeting. Following are the main contents of this interview:

Asked what was the most important result of the Jakarta meeting, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: This is the first time of the 9 years of confrontation, four Kampuchean groups and two groups of countries in Southeast Asia discussed a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. What is most important is that all the participants in the meeting agreed on two key issues for a solution, that is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Over the past 9 years, the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as the only solution to the problem has brought it into a blind alley. A general consensus on the two key issues has made a breakthrough in this 9-year-old deadlock.

On the question concerning somebody's intentions to turn the Bogor meeting into a talk between Vietnam and Kampuchean parties, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: This attempt could only bring failure to the cocktail party as this run counter to the common efforts to make the cocktail a success. The cocktail party was threatened with failure on the first day. Therefore, on the second day, all the ASEAN countries did join in the debate and the cocktail party became a negotiation between all the 12 participating delegations.

Asked why did the Khmer Rouge take part in both phases of the Bogor meeting in which they were condemned, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: They came to the meeting and were strongly criticized, but if they did not come, they would be in a worse situation and further isolated. But what is more important is that whether they came with a constructive attitude or to sabotage the meeting.

Asked about the result of the discussions on the timetable for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, and a cessation of aid and sanctuaries to the Kampuchean opposition forces, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said: One of the seven points that Chairman Hun Sen said was that these two timetables must be closely interlinked. At the meeting, no one asked us for an earlier timetable. Many people proposed that Vietnam should not unilaterally withdraw its troops and the withdrawal must be carried out in (?post settlement). Someone asked if there is no political solution by the end of 1990, will Vietnam unilaterally

withdraw its troops from Kampuchea or not, and whether the Vietnamese troop withdrawal has to wait until a political solution is reached. I said a political solution must be obtained before the end of 1990 and even without a political solution, Vietnam will complete its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by the year 1990.

Asked if the Jakarta informal meeting discussed the disarming of the Pol Pot armed forces, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach replied: Like Western countries, ASEAN countries said that the disarming of the Pol Pot forces should be coupled with that of all the four Khmer forces and with the help of an international armed force. Here, it is unfair that while Vietnam fought back the Pol Pot armed forces, they demanded Vietnamese Army volunteers to be withdrawn. Now while the Vietnamese Army volunteers are withdrawing home, they demanded that foreign forces be sent to Kampuchea to disarm the Pol Pot army. Under the pretext of disarming the Pol Potists—the criminals—they demanded the dissolution of forces opposed to a genocide. All this means the dissolution of victims of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Only the Kampuchean people, victims of genocide, are entitled to disarm the Pol Pot forces. No foreign forces may disarm the Pol Potists. In reality, this is a plot to introduce foreign forces into Kampuchea under the pretext of disarming the Khmer Rouge forces with the aim of eliminating the PRK.

On the role of international peacekeeping force, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: If the Kampuchean people cannot defend peace themselves, no foreign forces can help to do so. This can be seen in the cases of Congo, Leopoldville, Lebanon, and some other countries.

Asked what does he think of the demand for the dissolution of the People Republic of Kampuchea and for equal share of power among the four Kampuchean sides, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said: They are asking for the impossible. Over the past 9 years, they have resorted to all means—military, political, and diplomatic—and still failed. So, it is all the more impossible to raise that question here at the negotiating table. Don't forget that the four Khmer factions belong to two forces and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is controlling the whole Kampuchea. The seven-point position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has pointed to the necessity of maintaining the status quo in the present political and military situation and the Kampuchean people will decide on the constitution and political system of Kampuchea through general election as the authority of Kampuchea will be determined by general election.

Asked to give his remarks on the arrival of Chairman Hun Sen to the meeting at which almost all the participants recognized the other side and in a country which does not yet recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said: The presence of Chairman Hun Sen on an equal footing with eleven other

delegations shows that the People's Republic of Kampuchea must have its say in all settlement of the Kampuchea issue. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is now controlling the whole country and is the only delegation of the four that has put forward a comprehensive, reasonable, fair, and serious position to solve the Kampuchean problem. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has played a great role in the success of the meeting.

Asked whether the Jakarta cocktail party ran counter to the effort of nonaligned countries on the Kampuchean issue, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said: It has not run counter to the nonaligned countries' effort. Instead, it has created more favorable conditions to this effort and it has made positive contributions to promote the Nonaligned Movement to solve this Kampuchean issue.

After affirming that Jakarta cocktail had no links to the United Nations, Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach pointed out that though the problem of peace in Southeast Asia remained unsolved. The cooperation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia in settling the Kampuchean issue is a new landmark after 40 years of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

PRK's Hun Sen on Results of Jakarta Meeting
BK3007154288 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30—"The Jakarta informal meeting was crowned with success," said Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, at a press conference held in Phnom Penh right after his return from Jakarta.

He pointed out: "It was the first time that the four Khmer factions have met to discuss the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. They have agreed upon two points: the withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Kampuchea and the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique." Hun Sen was quoted by SPK as saying that the cocktail party has broken through the nine year old deadlock in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict, and that the Jakarta meeting deemed it necessary to eliminate the genocidal clique of Pol Pot.

Had the Khmer rouge not shown negative attitude, the Jakarta informal meeting would have issued a joint communique, Hun Sen stated.

"In spite of the Pol Pot clique's opposition," he went on, "we will do all we can to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict as soon as possible in the interests of the Kampuchean people." "In this spirit", he said, "it is necessary to further consolidate our solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal and friendly countries."

Says Results Exceeded Expectations

BK3007142588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, on 29 July said: The results of the recent Jakarta talks on Cambodia exceeded expectations. I and the leaders of the other two parties—Ranariddh and Son Sann—made every effort to seek common grounds, but to no avail. This is because the Khmer Rouge undermined our attempt to compromise.

NHAN DAN Sees 'New Prospects' in Southeast Asia
BK3007110488 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] The daily NHAN DAN, newspaper of the CPV Central Committee, said on Saturday [30 July] that the prospect of Southeast Asia becoming a region of cooperation for development in mutual trust is gradually dawning at the horizon.

In a commentary on the Second Asia-Pacific Round-Table Conference held recently in Kuala Lumpur, the paper pointed out that the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and the command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea has created a new motive force for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and opened up new prospects in Southeast Asia.

Leaders Greet New Burmese President, Prime Minister
BK3007031588 Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent his warm congratulations to U Sein Lwin on the occasion of his election as president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The Vietnamese leader wished the Burmese president success in his noble task. He also wished the friendship between Vietnam and Burma further consolidation and development.

The same day, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi extended his warm congratulations to U Tun Tin on his election as prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

NHAN DAN Welcomes DPRK's Peace Proposals
BK2907100588 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—NHAN DAN today welcomes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's new proposals for the first meeting in Pyongyang next month between the two parliaments and for talks between political parties in both zones of Korea as "important initiatives."

"These new proposals," the paper says, "have shed more light on the constructive stance and goodwill of the Workers' Party and Government of the DPRK to strive tirelessly for national reunification by peaceful means."

After recalling numerous proposals put forth by the DPRK, especially since early this year, NHAN DAN points out:

"The above-mentioned dynamic efforts reaffirm the DPRK's sincerity and determination to enter negotiation to reduce the political and military confrontation, create an atmosphere of mutual trust, and narrow the differences in order to achieve national reconciliation and reunification. Those proposals conform with the aspirations and practical interests of people in both the north and south of Korea and with the common trend of the time."

NHAN DAN says in conclusion:

"The Vietnamese people fully support the constructive stance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believe that these new peace proposals will contribute to improving the situation in the Korean Peninsula."

Paper Marks Anniversary of Ties With PDRY
BK2907102788 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT
29 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—The daily NHAN DAN today runs an article marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations (July 29) between Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemca.

The paper expresses the Vietnamese people's joy at the remarkable achievements obtained by the people of the PDRY and at the fine development of the relations between the two countries over the years.

After recalling the Yemeni Socialist Party, Government and people's warm sympathy with and vigorous support for the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. resistance war as well as in their present efforts for national construction and defence, the paper says:

"The PDRY highly values the noble internationalist duty discharged by Vietnam in helping the Kampuchean people to drive out the genocidal Pol Pot clique and rebuild their country, and in opposing foreign interference in their internal affairs. The PDRY has early recognized and set up diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, considering the government of the P.R.K. to be the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people. It supports the peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

The paper continues: "Vietnam and the PDRY signed an agreement on cultural cooperation in June 1974, an agreement on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation in April 1977, and a protocol on cooperation between the two parties in July 1979. The PDRY stands for further promoting and improving its economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with Vietnam with the aim of contributing effectively to each country's national construction."

In conclusion, NHAN DAN expresses its wishes for new successes to the people of the PDRY in their national construction and defence and for a constant development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Do Muoi Visits Ho Chi Minh City
BK2807103388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 27 Jul 88

[From the 27 July review of Hanoi press]

[Text] All papers published today frontpaged a report on a working visit by Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi to Ho Chi Minh City and some establishments in the city.

It is reported that Comrade Phan Van Khai briefed the chairman on the situation in the city for the first half of the year and petitioned the government to help solve various problems so that the city can step up production, gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and improve the people's lives.

The price situation is fluctuating. Materials are in short supply and supply is not timely. Difficulties encountered in obtaining credit funds have created a great obstacle to the city's socioeconomic development. Despite this, the party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City have still managed to score some remarkable achievements. Ho Chi Minh City proposes that the Council of Ministers and various sectors at the central level work out policy measures that are suitable to the city's actual conditions and are aimed at satisfactorily tackling various problems involving the supply of materials, capital, cash, and energy; a revision of the tax policy on the exchange rate between Vietnamese and foreign currencies; and the delegation of authority to fix prices for certain kinds of goods.

Chairman Do Muoi praised the party organization and people of the city for having overcome numerous difficulties in scoring many good achievements in industrial and agricultural production, trade and service businesses, and export and import as well as in caring for the people's lives.

The chairman urged the city party committee and people's committee to pay more attention to easing difficulties now faced by the people in their lives, especially

retired cadres, families of war invalids and fallen heroes, families that achieved meritorious deeds in the revolution, and families of schoolteachers, public health cadres, and scientists.

As for the city's proposals, Chairman Do Muoi stated he would hold discussions with the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee and with various ministries and sectors concerned on how to promptly deal with these proposals, regarding this as a direct responsibility of the central government for socioeconomic development and the improvement of the material and cultural life of the Ho Chi Minh City people.

Chairman Do Muoi reserved one day for the exchange of views with 30 directors general and directors of various central and local enterprises and unions of enterprises stationed in the city. They discussed implementation of the CPV Central Committee's Third Plenum resolution on renovating the management mechanism for state enterprises and the Council of Ministers' Decision No 217 on measures to iron out difficulties regarding liquid funds, cash, and so forth to step up production, make full

use of the capacity of machines and equipment to increase production output, and correctly and fully include production expenses in production cost to ensure that businesses are carried out in a profitable manner.

Afterward, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi made a working tour of the Duc Tan state-private mosaic tile corporation and the Pham Hiep state-private rubber enterprise.

Workers Sent Abroad Under Cooperation Program
BK3107112988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 31 Jul 88

[From the review of Hanoi press for 31 July]

[Text] HANOI MOI reports that the Service Corporation for International Labor Cooperation of the Hanoi Labor Office has since early this year organized 43 trips for 2,879 persons to go to work in the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Australia

UK's Prime Minister Thatcher Arrives in Perth
BK0108081488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Britain's prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, has arrived in Perth at the start of a 5-day visit to Australia. Her stay will include talks in Canberra with her Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, and a visit to the World Exposition in Brisbane.

Mrs Thatcher arrived amid tight security from a stop-over in Singapore where she held talks with the prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

Vanuatu

AFP Reports on Independence Celebration
BK3007075888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT
30 Jul 88

[By Robert Lowe]

[Text] Port Vila, July 30 (AFP)—Vanuatu celebrated the eighth anniversary of its independence Saturday [30 July] with Prime Minister Walter Lini calling for unity after a week of constitutional turmoil.

Father Lini, engaged in a power struggle with former cabinet minister Barak Sope, said people who wanted a unified country after having fought for independence from France and Britain had to guard against "extremist policies."

Speaking in the local Bislama language, he noted that there had been "uncertainty" in some parts of the island nation, and this had arisen only recently.

Prime minister since Vanuatu attained nationhood, Fr. Lini said talk of greater regionalism was reminiscent of the situation during the failed Santo rebellion shortly after independence.

He warned tribal leaders and heads of church, women's, youth and business organisations against "power-hungry politicians," whom he likened to "wolves in sheep's clothing."

Fr. Lini did not mention names, but he said comments from some politicians were causing disunity.

"If we do not have political unity, it is very hard to have peace and stability in Vanuatu, and development in the country will not proceed," he said.

About 2,000 people attended the official celebrations, which included a march-past and a flag-raising ceremony.

Residents said the attendance was down on previous years, and one government official said some villages had organised their own festivities because there had been fears of unrest in the capital.

But the celebrations in Port Vila, where officials imposed an alcohol ban until Sunday, proceeded without incident in at times torrential rain.

Vanuatu, which comprises 80 islands with a population of 140,000, has been under constitutional uncertainty since Mr. Sope and four other former government MP's were sacked from Parliament Monday.

The row between Fr. Lini and Mr. Sope had earlier come to a head in May, when 3,000 of Mr. Sope's supporters took part in a land march that turned into a riot in Port Vila and left one person dead.

On Thursday, all 18 MP's of the opposition Union of Moderate Parties (UMP), who had boycotted Parliament in support of Mr. Sope, were dismissed under a parliamentary rule that members could not miss three consecutive sittings without permission.

The dismissals left the 46-seat chamber half-empty.

A legal challenge by Mr. Sope, one of the founders of the ruling Vanua'aku party, against his expulsion is due to be heard in the Supreme Court Monday.

Vanuatu President George Sokomanu, in a speech at a state reception as part of independence day celebrations, said he wanted the issue resolved as soon as possible.

"It is important that they (the Vanuatu people) are represented at every level in the governing process of our country by their elected representatives, irrespective of political parties or political policies," he said.

Mr. Sokomanu had Tuesday criticised Fr. Lini for not keeping him fully informed of developments.

Fr. Lini replied the following day by saying Mr. Sokomanu had acted improperly by consulting with Mr. Sope and the UMP.

Lini Pleads for Unity

*BK3007083988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 30 Jul 88*

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Lini, has marked the country's 8th anniversary of independence with a plea for unity amid its worst constitutional crisis. Speaking at a military march-past in Port Vila, Father

Lini criticized growing regionalism in Vanuatu. He likened it to the rebellion that took place shortly after independence from France and Britain in 1980.

Father Lini criticized what he called power-hungry politicians who had threatened the country's unity, accusing them of spreading extremist views.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the atmosphere in Port Vila was subdued and calm for the anniversary with supporters of a sacked cabinet minister, Mr Barak Sope, boycotting the celebrations.

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